The New-York Times.

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DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

FOUR TENEMENT HOUSES DESTROYED.

Two Mothers and Eight Children Burned to Death.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHARRED REMAINS.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Owners of the Houses Censured by the Jury.

Two mothers and their eight children—in all ten human beings—were burned to death yesterday morning, in one of a row of tenement-houses in West Forty-fifth-street. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, because when first discovered it was confined entirely to the stairway of the house, No. 90, in which six families resided. There were four buildings in all, Nos. 84, 86, 88, and 90, and they were of the very worst description of tenement-houses. They were constructed about nine years ago, during the excitement among property owners in the vicinity of the site of the Crystal Palace, and were mere wooden shells, four stories in height, and partitioned so as to permit of their being occupied by the very largest number of families possible. The building in which the fire originated was occupied—the first floor by **Martin Redman**, as a grocery and liquor store; and the upper floors by five large families, as follows: On the second floor there were **Timothy Nolan**, his wife and four children, and Mr. **Kearney**, a widower, and his two children. The third floor front was occupied by Mr. **Wm. Irving**, wife and four children. On the rear of the third floor was **Thomas Bennett**, wife and four children. The fourth floor was occupied by **Andrew Wheeler**, wife and four children. The only means of ingress and egress was a stairway three feet in width, so of course as soon as that was on fire there remained no places of exit except the windows. The fire was discovered soon after 1 o'clock in the morning, when all who were in the house were in bed. Before any of them were awakened to their danger, many of them were nearly stifled by the dense smoke that filled the various rooms. The alarm was given, and all who were able ran to the stairs, but only to be met and driven back by the ascending flames. The scene at this time is described by those who were present as appalling. The inmates could be seen running hither and thither, seeking a way of escape, but finding none. While the increasing flames rose higher and higher, and they were forced from one floor to another by the intense heat, the shriekings of the women and children were terrible to hear. Those outside looked on with feelings of horror, for, until the firemen arrived with their apparatus, they could do nothing to save them. With remarkable alacrity, even for New-York firemen, Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 came to the scene. There was immediately a hope expressed that those in the building might yet be saved, for the firemen lost no time in rearing a ladder against the building, and springing to the rescue, and the fire had not yet reached the upper story; but through their very eagerness to save those in peril, the time and the means were lost. All being anxious to rescue some one, too many climbed the ladder, and it gave way, bringing them all to the ground. Those inside who saw the ladder break, and who were not yet suffocated, gave one heart-rending cry, and it was the last. All who were able rushed to the windows and sprang out, preferring to die by the fall rather than by fire. In this way quite a number escaped without serious injury. The engines were now at work, but the fire had reached the roof, which was composed of canvass, covered with a layer of pitch, and over that a sprinkling of gravel and small stones. As soon as the flames touched the pitched canvas, the fire spread rapidly over all four of the buildings, and in a few minutes the upper stories were in a blaze. The inmates of all excepting No. 90 had, however, had sufficient warning, and they escaped; and with the assistance of Steam Fire Engine No. 46, the fire was soon extinguished. In a short time, all who were supposed to be alive of the former residents, were brought together, and it was ascertained that Mrs. **Wheeler** and her four children, and Mrs. **Bennett** and her four children, had been burned to death. The following is a

LIST OF THE DEAD.

Mrs. **Catherine Wheeler**, mother.
Catherine Wheeler, aged 14 years.
Thomas Wheeler, aged 11 years.
Mary Wheeler, aged 4 years.
Emily Wheeler, aged 1 year.
Mrs. **Rosanna Bennett**, mother.
Thomas Bennett, aged 11 years.
John Bennett, aged 9 years.
Rosa Bennett, aged 4 years.
Catherine Bennett, aged 10 months.

It was rumored that there was a young man missing, but at a late hour last night no bodies had been found other than those named above, and the rumor was believed to be erroneous.

THE CHARRED REMAINS.

As soon as the charred remains of the dead could be gathered, they were conveyed to the Police Station-house and placed in the rear yard, where, covered with a white cloth, they remained some time for identification. They were numbered and described as follows, by Dr. **Wooster Beach**:

1. A female body, full size, and well nourished. The breast, body, left arm and hand, and left leg were not much burnt; the rest of the body was completely charred. The remains of a night-dress were hanging to the left arm; there were two rings on the third finger of the left hand.

2. Body of an infant; the extremities of this body were entirely burnt off, and the trunk charred to a crisp.

3. Body of a child about 4 years of age; about half of the front part of the skull was absent, apparently broken away by a blow from some heavy object.

4. Body of a child, about 9 years of age; the skull of this body was broken in a manner similar to the previously described body; the front walls of the thorax and abdomen were burnt away; some rather long light brown hair remained on the lower and back part of the head.

5. Body of a child about 7 years of age; burned completely to a crisp; the back-bone and pelvis and some viscera only remaining.

6. Body of a child about 12 years of age, probably a boy; had the remains of a red flannel shirt on the left arm.

7. Female child, about three years old; abdomen and left arm mostly burnt off; the hair remains pretty well preserved; it was of a light color and flaxy; her night-dress was tolerably perfect.

8. Body of a child burnt to a crisp; about three years of age.

9. Female body, rather small build, full grown; had good teeth, upper ones large; one of the middle incisors was broken off.

As may readily be imagined from the above description, identification was utterly impossible except by the ornaments and parts of clothing that remained. Mr. **Wheeler** identified his wife by a ring found upon one of her fingers. The other full grown body was presumed to be that of Mrs. **Bennett**.

THE SCENE AT THE STATION-HOUSE.

The scene, when Mr. **Wheeler** and Mr. **Bennett** were called to identify the remains, was an exceedingly mournful one. They are both employed by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, and were not at home when the fire occurred, which destroyed their entire families. Soon after Mr. **Wheeler** entered the station-yard, he raised the cloth beneath which what were thought to be the remains of his family were laid, and burst into tears. There was nothing there but burnt and blackened flesh, and charred bones. Recognizing a ring upon one of the fingers of the largest figure, he said he thought that was the body of his wife, and, letting the cloth fall, he wept bitterly. The most hardened of all present joined the unfortunate man in his sorrow. When he had wept awhile he raised the cloth again, and sobbing painfully said: "I had a family this morning; there is all that remains of it now."

Dropping the cloth again, he was removed from the yard by a number of his friends. Mr. **Bennett** was also strongly affected. It was not possible to separate the dead families with certainty, and all that could be done was to follow such indistinct indications as could be discovered.

It is astonishing to those not familar with such scenes to witness the great curiosity of men, women and children, to see such sickening sights as that in the station-yard yesterday. They were there yesterday, as many as could be admitted, and, the women especially, remained until requested to retire, gazing upon the unsightly fragments of the dead. Before nightfall the remains were placed in coffins and taken away.

THE INJURED.

So far as is known, there were not any other of the inmates seriously injured, with the exception of **Jane McNally**, Mrs. **Bennett's** sister, who was visiting Mr. **Bennett's** family. She was found lying in the yard in the rear of the house, to which she had jumped from the third-story window. She was badly burned, and by the fall sustained a fracture of her thigh, and received other injuries. She was taken to the Station-house, and from there removed to the Hospital. It is feared she cannot recover.

THE HOUSES BURNED.

If a skillful man, with a deadly hatred of his race in his heart, sat down to plan a human residence in which to entrap and destroy those who should dwell in it, it is extremely probable that if he had seen these houses in West Forty-fifth-street he would take them as a model. The four buildings were situated upon three lots of ground, and together had a front of 75 feet. They were each 18 feet 9 inches in width, and about 40 feet in depth. They were built of wood, each four stories in height, and all partitioned alike. The floors were divided so that two families might possibly occupy each. Those who occupied the front part of the first floors had one main room and a bedroom, in which to cook, wash, eat, sleep and sit. Those who occupied the rear portion of the first floors had one small room, with a fireplace, and two very small bedrooms, one lighted from the rear, and the other a centre room, and of course dark and badly ventilated. The upper floors were divided so that each of two families on each could have three rooms—one room with a fireplace and two windows, and two bedrooms, one lighted and the other dark. The entrances were at the sides of the buildings, and were not more than four feet wide on the landings, and the stairways were not more than two feet in width, and very dark. The buildings, as we have said, were mere shells. The lumber used in their construction was exceedingly light—so much so that even from the outside they created the impression that they had been put up for some temporary purpose. Few would imagine that they had been intended for permanent residences for anybody. They were owned by the heirs of Dr. **George H. Allen**, and were insured for $4,000 in the Grocers' Insurance Office. The agent informed our reporter yesterday that the owners tried to get a larger insurance, but failed. It was stated yesterday that the cost of building all four of the houses was less than the amount of the insurance; but, whether that be true or not, one thing is certain, and that is, that it would be difficult to build a house of more slender appearance that would be strong enough to stand in an ordinary storm. They were intended to hold thirty-two families, at an average rental of about $2 75 per month for each family.

INCIDENTS.

Those who occupied No. 90 lost all they had. Mr. **Irving**, who lived in that building, has been particularly unfortunate. Sometime ago he had about $200 stolen from him. He works for the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, and the money that was stolen was the sum of his savings for a long period. A few weeks ago, when he had saved a small sum more, he told a friend that he would put it where the thieves would not get it; so he went to a store and purchased a new suit of clothes. They were in the building yesterday, and, with everything else he had, were burned.

Many of those who escaped did so in their night-clothes, and as some of them were without means to purchase more, they were under the necessity of borrowing enough from their more successful neighbors and friends to cover their nakedness.

A brick building, No. 92, owned and occupied by Mr. **John Pettit**, caught fire while the others were burning, and was injured to the extent of about $500, which is covered by insurance.

All who were present at the fire unite in praising the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, for their exertions to save persons and property; and speak highly of the services rendered by the Steam Fire Engine No. 46, in subduing the flames.

A number of the inmates were saved from burning at the imminent risk of the lives of those who saved them. Mr. **Wm. Bower** carried two children out in safety. Mr. **Casper Hack** and **George Neblig** saved one each; and there were three women taken from the burning buildings without injury, by members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

John Irving and his father, mother, and sister, jumped out of the windows of the burning building, without sustaining serious injury.

William Holden, who has resided in a house, the rear of which looks out upon the rear of the buildings which were burned, says that he was awakened to a knowledge that they were on fire by hearing a frightful shriek. He was under the impression, as he said, that some of the men were beating their wives again, but, on opening his blinds, he saw the flames issuing from the windows of No. 90, and saw **Jane McNally** jump out of a third-story window. He hastened out immediately, and assisted in carrying her away.

Martin Redman, who kept the grocery and liquor store on the first floor of No. 90, was crazy yesterday in consequence of the scenes which he had witnessed. He was so wild that the Police found it necessary to lock him up in the cells. For some cause not yet made public, many of the occupants of the buildings which were burned spoke of him in the most unfriendly manner.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

It was the general impression that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It broke out under a stairway where there was no stove, and where there was no light kept.

Fire Marshal **Baker** was present at the fire, and is now endeavoring to ascertain the cause. He feels confident that it was the work of an incendiary, and says that of late several buildings have been fired. During the night before there was an attempt to burn a large house in Ninth avenue. The incendiary had piled a number of empty tea boxes under the stairway and set fire to them. Fortunately the flames was discovered and extinguished before much damage had been done.

THE SCUTTLES.

All four of the houses had scuttles leading to the roofs, but unfortunately there were no ladders by which they could be reached. Had each house been provided with a ladder, it is highly probable that dangerous as the buildings were, all the inmates might have escaped, as the fire did not extend beyond No. 90 until sufficient length of time to have enabled them to get out upon the roof and descend through the other houses. Nos. 90 and 88 are the only houses that were burned much below the fourth stories. The fire ran along the roof, which, as we have stated, was of canvas, pitch and gravel, and the fire in Nos. 86 and 84 was extinguished before it had burned downward far below the upper floors.

STRANGE DISCOVERY.

While examining the rear yard after the fire, the Police found in the outhouse, belonging to No. 90, a large japanned tin box, such as lawyers often have to keep their papers in. The box had been broken open, but what had been taken out is not yet known. Valuable law papers were found in it, and from them it is supposed to be the property of a French gentleman, a lawyer, who is now in Washington. The finding of the box in the rear of No. 90, and the fact that Mr. **Irving** had $200 stolen from him in that house a few days ago, are deemed worthy of investigation. There are circumstances connected with this matter that are interesting, but the above are all that can be made public at present. The Fire Marshal will continue his investigation, as to the cause of the fire, to day.

THE INQUEST.

In the course of the afternoon a jury was summoned by Coroner **Gamble** to investigate the origin of this destructive fire. The proceedings were conducted at the Twenty-second Ward Station, and the following testimony was elicited:

Thomas Bennett, one of the bereaved men, deposed: I reside at No. 90 West Forty-fifth street; I occupied the fourth floor, back room; my family consisted of myself, my wife, two boys and two girls; my wife's name was Ann; my oldest boy, Thomas, was 11 years of age; the next oldest was John, nearly 7 years old; next oldest Rosanna, about 4 years; the next was Catharine, about 8 months; I am employed by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; I do night work; my business is to hitch up the teams; I left home last night, the 27th, at about 6 o'clock, to attend to my business; beside my family there was a cousin of mine in my apartment, who was there on a visit; I heard an alarm of fire about 1½ o'clock, and heard soon afterward that the house I live in was on fire; I immediately ran there, and found the house in a blaze; I attempted to enter, but the fire was so hot in the hall-way that I could not; I then ran round to try and discover where my family was; I supposed they were out of the house; I heard nothing further of them until I saw their remains this morning; I cannot identify any of their bodies; I think the largest one is Mrs. Wheeler; I saw no one inside of the building when I saw it on fire.

Andrew Wheeler, the other sufferer deposed: I reside at No. 90 West Forty-fifth-street; I occupied the third floor, back room; my family consisted of myself, wife and four children; my wife's name was Bridget, her age about 38 years; my oldest child, Catharine Wheeler, aged 14 years; next oldest, Thomas, aged 11 years; next, Mary, aged 4 years; youngest one, Emily, aged 1 year; I work at the same place and at the same kind of work as the previous witness; I left my family at a little before six o'clock last evening; at about half-past one, this morning, some one told me that the house was on fire where I lived; I ran immediately home and found the house on fire; the fire was around the stairway, and so hot that I could not enter; I then entered the next house and passed to the yard; just then I noticed Jane McAnally lying on the ground in the yard of my house; the fence between this yard and the next was then broken down, and Jane McAnally was carried away; she was very much burned; she told me that she had jumped out of the window of the top story, and had left Mr. Bennett's family in the front part of the house; she said she had not seen anything of my family; I assisted in carrying her to a stable opposite my house; I then returned to the house; the people around told me that my family was safe; I knew nothing further of them until I found them all dead; I found them this morning in my apartments; they were all together; when I first saw the fire the first flight of stairs was burning.

William Nash deposed: I reside corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street; I am agent for the estate of the late George H. Allen, and have charge of the premises Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 West Forty-fifth-street: they are frame houses, all built alike; they occupy 75 feet front by 45 deep, and are four stories high; the house No. 90 contained six tenants, exclusive of the store; first floor, the store and back room, were occupied by Mr. Redman; The second floor, front room, was occupied by John Kearney and family; the back room by Timothy Nolan and family; the third floor, front room, by Wm. Irven and family; back room by Mr. Wheeler and family; the fourth floor, front room, was unoccupied; the back room was occupied by Thomas Bennett and family; these houses were built in 1853; they were commenced by Francis McDennack, and completed by Mr. Allen; I took charge of them, as agent from the time they were finished; all were built alike except No. 90, which has a store on the first floor; there is a hallway on the side of each house from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 9 inches wide, and of the same width all the way up; there is one door to each apartment from the landings; there is a sitting-room and two bedrooms to each set of apartments, also a scuttle-hole and moveable cover on the roof of each house: there are no stairs to these scuttles; in No. 86, the centre house, a ladder is kept to reach the scuttle; there are no similar ladders in the other houses; there is a small cellar under each house, but no entrance from the hallways to the cellars; under the stairway of the floor there is a small closet; Redman had possession of it, but do not know what he used it for: I don't know what was in it; have not looked in it for some time; there used to be a padlock on it, but I cannot say whether or not Redman had a key to it; when Mr. Allen was alive, I spoke to him about the necessity of ladders, but he gave me no orders for them; I could not get them without an express order; the property is now in charge of T. W. Horn, of No. 67 Wall-street; I have not spoken to him of the necessity of ladders; I think they could be bought for about 75 cents each; I did not always notify new tenants that there was a ladder in No. 86; the whole property brings in from $600 to $700 per annum; the doors of the houses were always open night and day.

Dr. *Wooster Beach* described the bodies found, as published above. It was not deemed necessary to accumulate further evidence, and the case having been given to the Jury, they promptly returned the following verdict:

We find that the deceased persons came to their death by burns, received at the conflagration of the house No. 90 West Forty fifth-street, on the morning of the 28th instant. The Jury further censure the owner of said building for not providing ladders to the scuttles, which, had they been so provided, would, in our opinion, have prevented the accident and loss of life. (Signed)

J. H. Grovesteen,	John Wilson,
John W. Cornyn,	T. A. Phillips,
W. Cartwright,	Sydney T. Smith,
Thos. Egan,	Frederick Meyers,
James Dickson,	Philip Keese.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Navy Pay Bill through the Senate.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE MORMONS?

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The impression prevails here that Congress will adjourn on the 20th of April for one month, and close the session on the last of June. Should such be the case there will be but little legislation beyond the passage of appropriation bills. The Senate to-day passed the Navy Pay bill with numerous amendments, but before it passes the ordeal of the House it will have changed every feature.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The memorial of **Cornelius Wendell** was presented in the Senate, praying the establishment of a Government Printing-office as the only means of reforming an alarming abuse, and removing a bone of contention and wasteful extravagance. The memorialist thinks it would save to the Government half of the gross amount now paid. Mr. **Wendell** should be regarded as good authority on this point.

THE PENSION BILL.

Senator **Davis** reported a bill giving pensions to widows and children of all officers and soldiers dying in the military service of the country. This is a new step in our already questionable pension system, restricted as it is to the widows of those killed in battle or who have died of wounds received. An effort will be made on Monday to take up and pass the Pacific Telegraph bill. The Chairman of the Post-Office Committee will be charged with its management.

THE BILL FOR PUNISHING POLYGAMY.

The debate to-day on the bill for punishing polygamy in Utah demonstrates that nothing will be done with the subject at the present session. Many believe the only remedy is to let the evil correct itself. Mr. **Sherman** exhibits extraordinary industry and tact in engineering appropriation bills through the House. He makes a capital Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Maj. **Canby**, of the Tenth Infantry, is ordered to turn over the command at Fort Bridger to the senior officer present, and repair, without delay, to Camp Floyd, and relieve Lieutenant-Col. **Smith**, who assumes command of the department of Utah, with Lieut. **L. A. Williams**, of the Tenth Infantry, to act as Assistant Adjutant General.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S RETIREMENT FROM UTAH.

General Order No. 4 from Utah announces Gen. **Johnston's** retirement from his late command. It says that as it was with unfeigned pleasure that he found himself at the head of a command in whose efficiency, patriotism and bravery he had the most implicit trust, it is with satisfaction that he acknowledges its claims to his confidence, and profound regret that he severs the official relations which have connected him with it. The esteem and admiration inspired by the patient discharge of duty under difficulties, and a lasting respect for discipline under circumstances peculiarly disposed to affect it, are tendered to the soldiers as a recognition of the great merit which he considers most justly their due. Major **Porter** is relieved from duty in Utah, and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General in Washington. Leave of absence for sixty days has been granted to Lieut. **Livingston**.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A very general feeling exists with the Democratic managers against holding the Convention at Charleston, Louisville, Baltimore, Nashville and Richmond—each had strong advocates. But if a change is made, it is believed the Convention will go to New-Orleans, the great Southern emporium. New-Orleans is National as well as Southern.

ARMS DISTRIBUTED TO THE STATES.

The official statement just completed by **H. K. Craig**, at the request of Senator **Hemphill**, shows that the following arms have been distributed to the several States and Territories, under the act of 1808, omitting fractions:

Maine	9,400	Mississippi	4,000
New-Hampshire	12,800	Tennessee	23,000
Massachusetts	24,000	Kentucky	20,000
Vermont	1,800	Ohio	30,000
Rhode Island	3,800	Michigan	3,200
Connecticut	9,500	Indiana	7,400
New-York	45,000	Illinois	10,000
New-Jersey	18,000	Wisconsin	1,800
Pennsylvania	57,000	Missouri	6,600
Delaware	3,500	Iowa	2,000
Maryland	15,000	Arkansas	800
Virginia	30 000	Texas	1,500
North Carolina	18,700	California	2,400
South Carolina	14,500	Minnesota	1,500
Georgia	16,000	Oregon Territory	2,200
Florida	1,100	Washington	2,400
Alabama	7,000	Nebraska	2,200
Louisiana	5,700	Kansas	2,200

Utah has never drawn her complement. She is entitled to 2,800. District of Columbia 1,300. Whole number of muskets and rifles distributed prior to the 30th of June last, 446,192. **Texas** was not only required to disarm on entering the Union, but has only received in return the pitiful number of 1,500 muskets and rifles. All the other States retained their arms on the formation of the present Government.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SEIZURE IN THE GULF.

It is now ascertained, on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that when **Miramon's** letter to his agent in Havana was intercepted by Consul-General **Helm**, and forwarded to the Government here, it was transmitted to the commander of the Gulf Squadron, with instructions to arrest the steamers. This fact may give a different complexion to the whole affair. When news of the capture first reached here, this member of the Cabinet declared to three Senators that it was done in compliance with special instructions to our officers. The Government should then assume the whole responsibility, and acknowledge that it is an act of intervention. The plea of no colors on the captured steamers becomes farcical. The dispatches received yesterday, and mentioned in last night's dispatch, were handed to the President to-day, but have been withheld from the Press.

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From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The general appropriation bill made the following provisions:—for Pensions $849,000; Military Academy $180,000; Indians $1,907,000; Consular and diplomatic expenses $1,082,000; Fortifications $605.000; Army $13,984,000; Legislative, Executive and Judiciary expenses $5,870,000; Sundry Civil Expenses, $3,491,000; Navy $11,182,000; deficiency in the Post-office Department, nearly $600,000; Total $45,140,000, or a nett reduction by the Committee of Ways and Means of $1,189,000 from the Secretary of the Treasury's estimates. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending with June 1861, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and definite character amount to upwards of $8,174,000, making with the above total nearly $53,314,000 for the service of the next fiscal year. The largest reduction by the Committee was $640,000 from the Army estimates.

The number of Banks and branches, on the 1st of January, throughout the United States, according to the returns at the Treasury Department, was 1,562; the capital paid in, $421,880,000; and the amount of specie on hand, $83,994,000. The resources of these Banks, including loans, notes, securities and real estate, is stated at nearly one thousand millions, and their liabilities five hundred and thirty-one millions.

The Committee on Ways and Means have concurred with the Post-Office Committee in restoring the inland Mail service to the condition it was in when the last Congress adjourned, and will put such a provision in the Post-office Appropriation bill.

The Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, the whole of the Diplomatic corps, the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, are to give Miss **Adalina Patti** a complimentary concert on Saturday next.

The Special Committee appointed by the Speaker to inquire what negotiations or legislation is necessary to promote the tobacco trade with foreign countries, consists of Messrs. Hughes, Tompkins, Bristow, Ferry, Thomas, Leake, and Leach of North Carolina.

It is said that **Elisha English** has been appointed United States Marshal for Indiana, in place of **Robinson**, deceased.

The bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah will be again taken up in the House next Monday. It is the same as was introduced four years ago.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The joint resolution making Macon, Geo., a port of entry, was passed.

Mr. **King**, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of citizens of Genesee, N. Y., in favor of the passage of the House Homestead bill.

Mr. **Doolittle**, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a uniform Bankrupt law.

Mr. **Slidell**, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a favorable report on the petition of **Isaac P. Morse** for additional compensation, and reported a bill for his relief.

Mr. **Davis**, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide for the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. **Cameron**, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Northumberland County, Penn., asking a change in the tariff laws.

On motion of Mr. **Chandler**, of Michigan, (Rep.,) the St. Clair Flats bill was made the special order for next Tuesday week.

On motion of Mr. **Bigler**, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the bill to amend the Patent laws was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes in the District of Columbia was made the special order for to-day two weeks.

Mr. **Seward**, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of **J. Hosmer Smith**.

The bill to increase and regulate the pay of officers in the Navy was taken up, the question being on Mr. **Fessenden's** substitute.

Mr. **Mallory**, of Florida, (Dem.) opposed it, on the ground that it did not do justice to the Lieutenants, who were the poorest paid officers in the service.

Mr. **Fessenden**, of Maine, (Rep.,) replied at some length in defence of his substitute.

Mr. **Simmons**, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment further increasing the pay of Lieutenants. Rejected.

Mr. **Hammond**, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) advocated an increased pay to Captains waiting orders. It was unjust to increase the pay of all other branches of the service and refuse it to captains. He believed members of both Houses of Congress to be totally ignorant of the way of increasing the pay, and thought it better to imitate the English Navy in the management of ours. He offered an amendment to that effect, which was substituted by one from Mr. **Benjamin**, making the salary of Captains at sea $4,000, waiting orders and on leave $3,000, and discharging other duties $3,600. Agreed to.

Mr. **Iverson**, of Georgia, (Dem.,) then offered a substitute, increasing the pay of all officers of the Navy $20 a month. He thought none but a Philadelphia lawyer understood the bill as reported and amended. He wanted to simplify this matter of pay, so that it could be understood without making the matter one of special study. His desire was to put officers of the Navy on the same footing precisely as officers of the Army.

Mr. **Davis**, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought the method of giving each army officer the same increase a bad one, and hoped it would not be applied to the Navy.

Mr. **Iverson's** substitute was not agreed to.

After other unimportant amendments, the question was taken on Mr. **Fessenden's** substitute as amended, and it was not agreed to, yeas 20, nays 29.

Mr. **Wigfall**, of Texas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment giving an increase of pay to those naval officers on land retained for scientific purposes at the head of bureaus.

Mr. **Brown**, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said that he was opposed to giving it to those land lubbers. If they are to have an increase of pay, make separate pay—make separate cases for them. He did not believe in placing them on an equality with those who braved the perils and endured the rigors of service.

The amendment was rejected—Yays, 10; Nays, 36.

The original bill, as amended, was then read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Judiciary suppressing polygamy in the territories of the United States.

Mr. **Branch**, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—It will be observed that the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee contains two sections, each of which has two distinct objects in view. The first section proposes to make polygamy a criminal offence throughout all the Territories of the United States, and the second proposes to disapprove and annul certain acts of the Territory of Utah, sanctioning and upholding polygamy. The amendment I propose, Sir, is to strike out so much of the bill of the Committee as proposes to render polygamy criminal in all the Territories of the United States, and to retain so much of it as disapproves and annuls all laws sanctioning and permitting polygamy. We have a right to disapprove and annul those laws of Utah, because that right has been expressly reserved in the law organizing that Territory. I have no difficulty whatever in voting for any bill to disapprove and annul those laws. There is nothing in such an act violative of the rights of Utah, or of any great principle in reference to the government of the Territories. The question as to whether we shall pass a general law rendering criminal this practice in all the Territories of the Union brings up a different class of considerations altogether. I will suggest to my friends in this Democratic side of the House, Sir, that if we can render polygamy criminal, then we can also render criminal that other twin relic of barbarism—Slavery, as it is called in the Black Republican Platform of 1856. I therefore cannot vote for any provision that shall make a general law in regard to polygamy, applicable to all the Territories of the Union, and I feel the less hesitation in pursuing this course, because we are not without a remedy against polygamy, which is complete and more efficient than would be a law of Congress declaring it criminal. There are modes by which we can reach this practice—a practice well declared by the Committee to be condemned by the public sentiment and the legislation of the whole civilized world. One mode is by totally repealing the Territorial Government of Utah. In case we adopt that mode, two courses would still be open for us in carrying out that policy. We could either attach Utah to the adjacent Territories, or we could put Utah under the general law for the Government of the citizens of the unoccupied Territories of the Union. I object to the latter course because then the Territories are brought before Congress for all their local rules and regulations, and hence we only bring upon us additional trouble and consumption of time. The other course, of attaching them to adjacent Territories, is open to grave and serious difficulties. There is no territory lying adjacent to them which they can be attached to, that they would not be able by their superior numbers to control, and mold according to their own views.

Mr. **Clark**, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that the Committee on Territories now have that subject under consideration, and they thought there were Territories around Utah of sufficient strength to control the political as well as the moral action of that Territory in the law-making power. The subject was now under investigation as to the propriety of blotting out Utah Territory, and thus destroying this evil, and putting an end to other enormities perpetrated by that people upon citizens of this country.

Mr. **Branch**—With all deference to the opinion of my friend, I am still of the opinion, Sir, that it is not possible, in the nature of things, that any of our unsettled Territories adjacent to the Territory of Utah can at this time have sufficient population to control the Mormons. We cannot attach them to California, because she is a State, and she would refuse, as she has a right, under the Constitution, to refuse them. The only course would be, to attach them to some Territory at present organized, or organize a new Territory with a view to control and absorb them. I am, therefore, obliged to entirely discard all considerations of repealing the Territorial Government of Utah with a view to controlling the Mormons by Congress as citizens of the organized Territories of the Union, or attaching them to adjacent Territories.

Mr. **Taylor**, of Louisiana, (Dem.)—As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I wish the indulgence of the House to say that, when this bill was before the Committee on the Judiciary, I was confined to my house, and not able to be present. I am opposed to that feature of the bill. I think we have no power to pass a criminal law to apply within the Territory of Utah, or any organized Territory of the United States. I am in favor of the adoption of any measure calculated to extirpate the evil, and therefore I cheerfully go for the amendment proposed by the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. **Branch** proceeded: I have thus shown the two plans proposed to get rid of the evil. The third plan is that proposed by my amendment to annul and disapprove of the acts passed already by Utah, rendering polygamy legal, and to control its future legislation by taking into our own hands the appointment of the law-making power. This is no new policy in reference to the territories of the United States. The earliest instance of territorial Government we have in our history is that established by the ordinance of 1787 for the territories northwest of the Ohio. According to that ordinance, there were two stages of Territorial government. In the first stage, the Legislative power was vested in the government and judges of the Territory. Whenever a Territory had attained a population of five thousand voters, they were authorized to elect one branch of their Legislature, but in no instance, in all the earlier Territories of the Union, was an incipient Territorial Government ever allowed to elect both branches. The first instance in which any incipient Territory was allowed that privilege, was in the organization of Wisconsin in 1836. That was a total revolution in our Territorial policy. Our fathers had never allowed the people of a Territory to exercise a sovereign power, nor did they believe that they were entitled to exercise such sovereign power over the portion of land which they occupied. Never till 1836, I repeat, was any incipient Territory allowed to elect the members of both branches of the Legislature. I have made a list of all the States now in the Union which received their training under the first system of Territorial Government. They are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida. All of these passed their tutelage, or a portion of it, under these restraints of their forms of government, conforming their laws in all essential parts to that principle of the ordinance of 1787. These Territories were well governed. They gave but little trouble to the balance of the Union. In due time they were admitted as States, and they are now some of the most magnificent States of this Union. Under the new system inaugurated in 1836, when Wisconsin was introduced, we have had the Territories of Utah and Kansas, and these Territorial Governments have given more trouble than all the other Territories of the Union put together. I am in favor, then, of returning to this system, that worked so well in reference to the earlier Territories. Whenever a people occupying a Territory show by their conduct that they are not fit for self-government, I have no hesitation in withdrawing from them the privilege of self-government, and taking it into the hands of the Federal Government. It is useless for us to be eternally dabbling in the dirty waters below the spring-head. Let us repeal the laws they have passed, which are shocking to the moral sense of the country, and let us make sure that no future laws of the kind shall be passed by controlling the law-making power. Let us purify the fountain-head, and then we shall have no more trouble with the laws that flow from that fountain-head. I had designed, Sir, to express some views of a more general character, in reference to the propriety of Congress taking upon itself legislation for the Territories, but as I hold the floor by the courtesy of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, (Mr. **Nelson**,) I will not take more time.

Mr. **Nelson**, of Tennessee, (Am.,) who reported the bill, was desirous that a vote be taken on it to-day.

Mr. **Barr**, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived, 19 against 148.

The following are those who voted to table the Polygamy bill:

Messrs. Barr, Bouligny, Boyce, Branch, Horace F. Clark, Cooper, Hamilton, Haskin, Hindman, Holman, Houston, McQueen, McRae, Montgomery, Moore of Alabama, Stallworth, Taylor, Vallandigham and Winslow.

Mr. **Logan**, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) proposed a substitute, to repeal the law establishing the Territorial Government of Utah.

The House then passed to the consideration of other business, without further action on the bill.

On motion of Mr. **Hickman**, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Judiciary Committee to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath or affirmation in reference to the asking for the impeachment of Judge **Watrous**, of Texas.

Mr. **Gurley**, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, in favor of the printing of five thousand extra copies of the report on our commercial relations, and also of the last volume of the survey for a Pacific Railroad by Gov. **Stevens**, containing the Northern route.

Mr. **Colfax**, from the Post-office Committee, moved to amend the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing publishers to print on their paper the date when subscription expires, so as to strike out the new section added by the Senate, and insert that hereafter the total charge for the receipt and delivery by carriers of drop letters in cities and towns shall be but one cent. Adopted.

Mr. **Sherman**, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill making further appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department.

He asked leave to offer a resolution making the Loan and Tariff bill the special order for Wednesday next.

Objection was made, when he gave notice that he would call up the bill on that day.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Army Appropriation bill.

The amendment to increase the amount for the National Armories gave rise to a debate, during which

Mr. **Hughes**, of Maryland, (Dem.,) advocated it on the ground that if there shall be a general war in Europe—and such an event seems pending—it may be impossible for us to remain uncompromised: hence the necessity of having a sufficient supply of arms.

Mr. **Spinner**, of New-York, (Rep.,) knew of his personal knowledge that arms can be manufactured cheaper at private than public establishments, and therefore was in favor of striking out the entire appropriation.

Mr. **Boteler**, of Virginia, (Am.,) thought Mr. **Spinner** had but one more step to take, and that was to razee our fortifications and haul down our flag.

Mr. **Morris**, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) concurred with Mr. **Spinner**, and did not see why we should have national armories any more than national hat or tailor shops.

Mr. **Wells**, of New-York, (Rep.,) did not believe the millennium was at hand, but they should do all they could in bringing it about by gradually diminishing the appropriation for fire-arms.

Mr. **Boteler** said if the increased sum were not voted it would be a harder blow on Harper's Ferry than the **John Brown** raid.

Mr. **Kilgore**, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said there was no necessity for the appropriation. No hostility was threatened from abroad, and the only threat was of an internal difficulty.

Mr. **Boteler's** amendment to increase the appropriation from $250,000 to $400,000 was rejected, 47 against 71.

The Committee rose, and reported the bill to the House, with an amendment. Adjourned.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST.

Preparations for the Presidential Campaign.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Resume of the Parties—Conventions—Seth Padelford—Wm. Sprague—Headquarters—Money Spent—Great Excitement—Republican Mass Meeting—Speech of Hon. Henry B. Stanton, &c. &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

CITY HOTEL, PROVIDENCE, R. I., }
Tuesday, March 27, 1860. }

Little Rhody is in a flutter, and well she may be. In common with her sister Connecticut, she is attracting the attention of the whole confederacy. All eyes turn anxiously hitherward, waiting, fearing, hoping for the result of the election which is to be held on the 4th of April next. Now that New-Hampshire has defeated the desires and frustrated the efforts of the Democracy on the one hand, and strengthened the cause and upheld the banner of Republicanism on the other, it becomes of still more vital importance to either party that victory shall perch on its ramparts in the approaching conflict. Rhode Island has never been *ultra* in anything, but has always maintained her position among her sister States as a prudent, cautious, faithful ally in times of peace or war, as the case might be.

During the flurry of Know-Nothingism, she ranked second only to Maryland in devotion to its principles; and, though that party has never ruled the State, it has wielded as great an influence here as in any other, with the exception above noted. During the Fremont campaign, after much coaxing and driving, the Know-Nothing wing, with the exception of 1,700 votes, wheeled into line with the Republicans, and together they achieved a glorious victory—thereby showing that to a certain extent the masses of the two parties were manageable together. Since that time, however, dissensions have been observed in the camp, and as time went on the breach widened, and two council fires were soon burning where but recently one had been lighted. In view of the complications of party, the dissensions among the leaders, and the lack of harmony among the masses, this has been a very difficult field to manage; and owing to this fact the leaders of the Democracy feel greatly encouraged as regards the probable result of this election. Although the election is for State officers only, the interest in the result cannot be properly local. No one who is at all familiar with the present aspect of political affairs will deny the absolute necessity that exists for the Republicans to preserve unbroken the tier of New-England States. And as it is all important for that side that this should be the case, in just so great a ratio would be the impetus which the opposing party would receive were it possible to change the current and have returned as Democratic even the smallest of States. Hence the unexampled exertions which are daily and hourly put forth on either hand to secure the triumph, and hence the absorbing interest felt by the country at large.

A brief *resumé* of the parties, a description of the candidates, their antecedents and present position, will be a fit and proper introduction to the report of an immense mass meeting held last evening in Howard Hall by the Republicans of Rhode Island.

The Democratic Party has been in existence here since it had a birthplace anywhere. Its principles are just as national, its consistency as perfect, its purity as unsullied, here as elsewhere. Its numbers, as shown by recent elections, are few—so few, in fact, that singly the Democratic host does not expect to cope with its formidable adversary. The leaders have been kept together by Government pap, here a little and there a little, while the rank and file is composed of those ancient and respectable gentlemen who still wear crape for **Andrew Jackson**, and the ordinary mass of foreign population who would vote the "Dimmicratic tickit, be jabers" if they should be hung, drawn and quartered for it the next moment.

The Know-Nothing party in this State exists, and that is about all. The members of the order here were mostly Whigs who suffered martyrdom with **Henry Clay**, and live but to perpetuate his memory. They are associated, however, with what are called Conservative Republicans—that is, Republicans who do not run to the extreme, and who do not indorse the popular understanding of **Helper's** book. This latter class is composed mostly of young men and the timid few who always wanted to, but didn't exactly like to, join the Republican Party proper.

The other party is the Straight-out Republican. The principles of this party were clearly enunciated in the Philadelphia Platform, and are those held by the vast body of thinking and cultivated people in the New-England States. Believing firmly in the evils of Slavery, they stand on this Platform, viz.: that while they are inflexibly opposed to interference with Slavery where it now exists, they are as inflexibly opposed to its extension one single inch. In regard to **Helper's** book, while they condemn its rashness of suggestion in one or two points, they cannot overlook the fact that the great bulk of the work is taken from statistical writings, many of them gathered from the census reports, others from Southern writings, and all from responsible sources, and that consequently what is true, no matter what the result may be, they indorse.

This statement brings us to the period when it became incumbent upon the citizens of Rhode Island to choose delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention. There were three parties—the Democratic, the Know-Nothing Republican, and the Straight-out Republican. Strong hopes were entertained that if a suitable man should receive the Republican nomination, arrangements might be effected by which the body of semi-Republicans might be induced to adopt him as their candidate also, and thus secure his election, beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The first Convention was called by the Republicans proper and the Know-Nothing Republicans together. Upon counting their numbers, the Republicans found themselves with a working majority, and as near as I can ascertain, rather took advantage of the fact. They nominated for Governor Mr. **Seth Padelford**, who is rather ultra in his views, while the rest of the ticket was a mixed one. This did not suit the minority, who at once bolted, thus leaving the straight-outs by themselves.

Their candidate, **Seth Padelford**—with an accent on the second syllable—is a large, portly man, with a square figure-head, indicating firmness and determination. He was born in Rhode Island, of poor but intelligent parentage. At the early age of twelve years he was taken from school, called by the stern appeal of duty to the support of a widowed mother. Beginning at the bottom of the hill, by constant industry and unimpeached integrity he has gradually risen to his present position, and is now one of the largest wholesale grocers in the State, and owns property to the amount of half a million. His appearance, his character, and his whole career remind me strongly of Gov. **Morgan**, whose course you will remember is very similar. Mr. **Padelford** is not, personally, so popular as a man of more genial nature might be, but his character as a man and a citizen stands very high in the estimation of his fellows. The only public positions he has held are member of the City Council and of the State Legislature, in both of which he acted well his part, and to which he declined a reelection.

The bolters went off, organized, and tendered the nomination to Col. **Wm. Sprague**. Mr. **Sprague** declined.

The Democrats organized and nominated the same gentleman, who, yielding to outside influences accepted the position. The bolters then reorganized under the name and style of Conservative Republicans; and, burning with a desire for revenge upon the straight-outs, renominated **Sprague**, who at once accepted—thus occupying the rather anomalous position of Democratic Conservative Republican candidate for Governor.

William Sprague is not, as has been stated in the *Herald*, a son of old Gov. **Sprague**, but of **Amasa Sprague**, who was murdered some fifteen years ago by a couple of Irishmen named **Gordon**, who thus revenged themselves for asserted indignities offered to their families. The **Sprague** family is one of the oldest and wealthiest in the State. They are largely en gaged in calico printing, and are reputed to be worth about eight millions of dollars. WILLIAM is a young man of inferior personal appearance; he stoops as he walks, is quite sallow-visaged, and though a Colonel in the Artillery (militia,) wears specs. He is a member of the New-York house of HOYT, SPRAGUE & Co., who, it is said, take a great interest in this election, as if WILLIAM is elected as a Democratic Governor, their calicoes will find a readier market at the South than they now do. It is openly charged by responsible parties that money is freely spent in the cause of Mr. SPRAGUE, and that while the Padelfordians are compelled to buy outsiders, the Spraguers have to buy up their own men, who will vote for love of money. Of this I have no personal knowledge, and give it for current rumor only. SPRAGUE has not, I think, the individual backbone of the other candidate, but his family is rich, and money will often tell where blood will not. It is also suggested that Mr. SPRAGUE, being a military man, will command the votes of all that class; while on the other hand, it is contended that if it had not been for his money he would never have occupied the position he now does, as Colonel in the Militia.

HEADQUARTERS.

There are three headquarters—the Democratic, the Conservative-Republican, and the Straight-Out. I visited each this morning, and the confidence expressed by each party, in the success of their ticket, was truly refreshing. At the last mentioned place, I met Gov. HOPPIN, who is one of the best politically informed men of the State. He seemed hopeful, but not sanguine. Mr. CHACE, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, was also there, as was Hon. Mr. DAVIS, and others of note. They seemed very decided in their belief that PADELFORD would be elected. The Democrats make a great handle of the fact that they need no foreign speakers to aid their cause, while the Republicans have had LINCOLN and STANTON, and are to have WILSON and CORWIN. Ex-Governors Anthony, Hoppin, Dyer, Harris, and Dimon, and the present incumbent, Turner, favor the election of PADELFORD, as does the entire Congressional delegation. Ex-Governors ALLEN and JACKSON, who are old line Democrats, of course sympathize with SPRAGUE.

The amounts of money said to be spent are enormous. The Democrats say it will cost PADELFORD at least $35,000, and his opponents won't let SPRAGUE off, with less than three times that sum. Every evening the City Hotel is crowded with politicians of every stripe. The courteous proprietors, Messrs. WHITCOMB & SON, have placed at the disposal of each clique a nicely fitted room, and if a man can't get posted there, he can't anywhere.

Last evening, in response to a call of the Central Republican Club, a Republican Mass Meeting was held at Howard Hall. The chief speaker was Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, of Central New-York. Mr. STANTON has been speaking in various parts of this State to large and enthusiastic audiences. His style is exceedingly well calculated to please the people, and while he fails not in the argument, he remembers that a timely anecdote, or a witty remark, often does as much to aid a "point" as the most elaborate statement. His speech is reported in the main, below, and will repay perusal, as its bearing upon our national policy may be considered a foreshadowing of the positions of the two great parties whose struggle is about to commence on a broader field than this.

Howard Hall is the largest audience room in the city, and will comfortably seat about 1,600 men. Last evening it was crowded to its utmost capacity, with a large, attentive and enthusiastic audience, numbering, in the aisles and seats, at least 2,000 people.

The proceedings were opened by a song from the Campaign Glee Club, which was received with great applause.

The President then introduced Mr. STANTON, who was also received with great applause.

SPEECH OF MR. STANTON.

Mr. STANTON alluded to the statements of the Democratic Press, that foreign orators had been brought here to influence the electors of Rhode Island, and said that inasmuch as his father and grandfather were born here, and he himself was born within ten miles of the city, he failed to see the propriety of calling him a foreign speaker. His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, was a member of WASHINGTON's family, raised a regiment in Rhode Island and was its commanding officer, and afterwards, for ten years, represented the interests of the State in the National Congress.

He then made a running sarcastic criticism on an article in the *Conservative Republican*, which exhorted the people of the State to be careful how they entrusted the command of the army and navy of the State to such a dangerous man as PADELFORD, who would certainly attack the South, did he have an opportunity. His description of the marshaling of the navy, consisting of clam and oyster boats, their setting forth and subsequent action, was rich in the extreme, and broughtt down the house repeatedly. After apologizing for the extreme hoarseness of his voice, he proceeded as follows: I shall regard and treat this controversy precisely in the light in which it is viewed by all parties outside of the State, and in fact by the great body of people within it—namely, as a contest between the National Democracy, marshaled under WILLIAM SPRAGUE, and the National Republicans, led by SETH PADELFORD. This is so plain that "he that runneth may read it," and a way-faring man, though a conservative, "need not err therein." It is germane, then, to inquire what are the principles and policies of the Democratic and Republican Parties, in regard to the great question now at issue before the country, viz.: Slavery Extension, and the rights and duties of Congress, the Courts and the People, in relation thereto?

The Democratic Party has, on this subject, widely departed from the principles and policy of its founders. [Applause.] It has become essentially a negro party. Its prime object is to extend over this continent, and to perpetuate through all time, the curse and crime of human Slavery. [Great applause.] Let it cease its attempts to *negroize* the North American continent, and let it discard its alien-born voters, and it would have nothing to do, and nobody to do it with. [Laughter.] In its attempts to *Africanize* this continent, the Democracy has inculcated certain doctrines, alike novel and dangerous, and has indicated a system of public policy not only unknown to the fathers of the Republic, but at war with all their notions of law, justice, honor and patriotism. Three novel doctrines and three new lines of policy, in regard to Negro Slavery, constitute now-a-days pretty much the sum total of the principles and measures of the Democracy. I will speak of them in their order:

1. The leaders of the Democracy, and also its creed, maintain that the right to hold slaves is coextensive with the Republic; that wherever the Federal Constitution bears sway, there this right exists. That the exercise of this right in the National territories cannot be impaired, either by legislative restrictions or judicial decisions; and that the Constitution, by its own force and vigor, establishes and protects Slavery wherever that institution is the supreme law. That property in slaves is, everywhere, whether held under Federal or State authority, as sacred as any other species of property; and in some respects that property in men has more rights, and is more inviolable than property in things; and, therefore, neither Congress nor the Federal Judiciary, nor the local legislatures and courts of a territory, have power, either directly or indirectly, to prohibit Slavery in a territory, or interfere in the least degree with the right of the slaveholder to carry and hold negroes as property therein. But, on the contrary, it is the duty of the territorial authorities to protect Slavery within their domain; and failing to do so, then it is the duty of the Federal Judiciary, and ultimately of Congress itself, to extend to it all needful protection. In other words, Congress is to be required in this exigency to adopt a "Territorial Slave Code." [Shame, hisses, &c.]

This is the creed of the Democratic Party in 1860. Here Mr. STANTON read from the resolutions submitted by Senator DAVIS to the Senate of United States on the 2d of February:

Resolved, That neither Congress nor a territorial legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possesses the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common territories, but it is the duty of the Federal Government there to afford for that, as for other species of property, the needful protection; and if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

In fine, the emblem and mission of the Republic which WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and HAMILTON founded is, in the eye of modern Democracy, the American eagle winging his flight over the Western Hemisphere, with the Federal Constitution in one talon and a negro slave in the other; and wherever he alights he plants the slave as an "institution," and sets the Constitution to cultivating and protecting him. [Cheers and tremendous applause.]

Now, these doctrines, alike new and barbarous, are a wide departure from those universally recognized as valid in the colonies and in the mother country, anterior to the Revolution. They are utterly at war with the doctrines of the founders of the Republic. Until within ten years their precise opposite was the universally prevailing opinion, from the earliest history of the Government, among statesmen and jurists, lawyers and politicians, of every type and grade, down to the fatal years 1848 and 1850, when this novel heresy, originating with JOHN C. CALHOUN and his nullifying disciples, began to creep into the public mind. [Voice—"That's so."]

The old-fashioned doctrine of WARFIELD, JAY and MARSHALL was, that slavery was not property, in the universally recognized sense of that term, but was a peculiar relation, instituted by special laws, and depending for its maintenance upon the local regulations of the Municipality or State that created this regulation; and that these laws and regulations had no binding force beyond the boundaries of this Municipality or State. [Applause.] This vital, heaven-wide distinction between what the local regulations of Slave States call property in men, and what the law of nature and of nations, and the universal sense of mankind, call property in things—the distinction, the ignoring of which is the source and root of all those heretical and pestilential theories of modern Democrats, and the very ground of the quarrel between them and the Republicans, and between the North and the South, he most familiarly illustrated as follows: Mr. STANTON here took the case of a Virginian, who starts with his horse from the interior of his State, and travels through Pennsylvania and other States; thence he goes to Europe, to China, anywhere. If in any of these places his horse is stolen from him, the universally acknowledged law of property in horse-flesh would stand by him in his endeavors to regain his horse; but how would it be if he took the same journey with a slave? Would he find so universal a belief in the right of property in man, or would he not find that, outside of a prescribed circle, his slave became a man and no longer a thing? Mr. STANTON here very appropriately quoted CURRAN's sentence, in which he describes the sudden transition of the slave from a thing despised to a man clothed with the attributes of life and liberty. [Great sensation and applause.] Out of this distinction springs the right of the Southern States to maintain Slavery without any interference on the part of the people of the Free States. Being a local system, they can establish it, modify it, abolish it, at their own will and pleasure. Out of this distinction, also, quite as much as from any special clauses of the Constitution, springs the power of Congress to inhibit Slavery in the National Territories. This old-fashioned doctrine concerning the power of Congress, and its duty to exercise it, by prohibiting Slavery in express terms in the act organizing a territory, unless slavery was already a long established system therein; this doctrine has been invariably recognized, and this duty always performed, from the passage of the ordinance erecting the Northwest Territory in 1787, down to the adoption of the Compromise measures, in their application to Utah and New-Mexico in 1850. No power of Congress has been more generally esteemed to be valid, none has been sanctioned by higher authority than this. It has been affirmed in numerous decisions of the Superior Courts of the Free States and of the Slave States, and also by the Supreme Court of the United States. It has been expounded with marked ability by such men as JAY, ELLSWORTH, MARSHALL, KENT, STORY and SHAW, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, DANE, PINCKNEY, and other illustrious statesmen of the old school, defended it on memorable occasions in the annals of the Republic. While in later days, it has received the official sanction of such patriots as MONROE, ADAMS, CRAWFORD, JACKSON and POLK; has been fortified by the impregnable arguments of such logicians and civilians as CLINTON, TOMPKINS, CRAWFORD and VAN BUREN; and has been illustrated in great national crises by the unanswerable reasoning of WEBSTER and WRIGHT, and the transcendant eloquence of WIRT and CLAY. [Tremendous applause, cheering, clapping, &c.] And this policy, founded in reason, resting upon authority, fortified by logic and illustrated by genius, and which has been sanctioned by the mightiest minds of modern times, we are asked to abandon, while we substitute therefor the new-fangled constitutional discoveries of that profound jurist, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the novel theories of government of that eminent philosopher and fighter, CALEB CUSHING, [hisses,] and the comprehensive statesmanship of the indescribable politician, WILLIAM SPRAGUE. [Applause and derisive laughter.]

But the Democratic Party did not reach this low ground, upon which we now find them—viz.: a Slave Code for the Territories—by one downward leap. They descended gradually, as I will briefly show.

In 1848 the entire Democracy of the North occupied the high ground of the Wilmot Proviso. Hard pressed by the disciples of CALHOUN, Gen. CASS, the Presidential candidate of the party, issued the Nicholson letter. But that fatal production, for whose heresies the New-York Barnburners, under the lead of MARTIN VAN BUREN, decapitated the old man, did not deny the power of Congress to prohibit the existence of slavery; it simply proclaimed the inexpediency of the exercise of that power in organizing the new territories, then just acquired from Mexico. The Compromise measures of 1850 proceeded on the same basis. The chief actors in that celebrated controversy, with here and there an exception, did not deny the constitutional power of Congress over this subject; but doubted the expediency of its existence. And acting in accordance with this fatal policy, for the first time in the history of the country, we saw free territories organized by act of Congress, without a special provision prohibiting in express terms the existence of slavery therein. The Presidential election of 1852 was conducted upon the ground of a ratification of the Compromise measures of 1850, as the result was officially declared to be a final settlement of this vexed question. [Voice—"In a horn,"—Laughter and cries of "Put him out."] But lo! the fatal consequences of one false step! In 1854, vaulting ambition in the North-west entered into a foul conspiracy with the Slave Propaganda of the South, and repealed the prohibitory clause of the Missouri Compromise, upon the alleged ground of its unconstitutionality! [Shame.] And now, having left the high ground of the Jefferson Ordinance of 1787, and of the Wilmot Proviso in 1848, the Democracy has slid down the slippery declivity, until, in 1860, it finds itself wallowing in the dark and dirty pit of a Congressional Slave code, dug for it by the Negro Propaganda. [Applause.] It is the Pandora's box out of which have issued all the innumerable evils of the last six years—the lynchings, and burnings, and murders in Kansas—the Border Ruffian invasions of that Territory—the John Brown raid in Virginia—the violence on the floor of Congress—the driving of the country to the verge of civil war, and where it has only a feeble foothold, seemingly upon the very brink of a dissolution of the Union—all, all spring from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. [Great applause, cheers and shouts.] And, if the Charleston Convention shall provoke the indignation of the American people by placing in nomination the author of this outrage upon constitutional freedom and the faith of our fathers, then, let it be assured, that the verdict which that indignation will record against that man, will, in the future history of this country, like the handwriting on the wall before the Eastern tyrant, rise and flame upon the sight, to deter future statesmen from acts of fraud, and injustice, and violations of the plighted honor of a great nation! [Immense applause. Voice—"Little Dug's your match, my old boy," "Put him out," &c.]

Order being restored, Mr. STANTON proceeded.

2. And now, secondly, it is time that we briefly notice the second step in this programme of the National Democracy. In the doctrine of the slave, they have established the inviolability and universality of slave property wherever the flag of the Republic waves. The leaders of the Democracy are eager to enlarge the field wherein this benign institution of human chattelhood can work out its beneficent results. Slavery demands more territory—it looks with greedy eye upon new domains in the direction of the tropics. And Democracy says that its twin brother, Slavery, shall have what it demands. Hon. ALBERT G. BROWN, the honest, out-spoken Senator from Mississippi, whose name floats from the editorial head of many newspapers as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has epitomized this policy in so few words, that I quote him. In a speech addressed not long ago to his constituents, he said:

"I want Cuba; I want Tamaulipas, Potosi and one or two other Mexican States, and I want them all for the same reason; for the planting and spreading of Slavery, and a footing in Central America will powerfully aid us in acquiring those other States. Yes; I want these countries for the spread of Slavery. I would spread the blessings of Slavery, like the religion of our Divine Master, to the uttermost ends of the earth; and, rebellious and wicked as the Yankees have been, I would even extend it to them." [Sensation.]

Senator BROWN has uttered the same sentiments on the floor of the Senate, and even in the face of the New-York Democracy in Tammany Hall. The same has been said in substance by SOULE, TOOMBS, JEFF. DAVIS, SLIDELL, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, and other eminent leaders of the Democracy. The policy has been avowed again and again in the Charleston *Mercury*, New-Orleans *Delta* and the *Mississippian*, and other organs of Southern opinion. It is exemplified in all these Walker raids upon Central America—these Lopez invasions of Cuba—these Texan forays upon Mexico. It is shown in the reiterated negotiations by BUCHANAN and his predecessors, for the acquisition of Cuba—in the offer of one hundred millions for the sale and delivery of that island—in the repeated messages to Congress, asking for thirty millions with which to commence negotiations for obtaining this much coveted "gem of the Antilles." It is manifestly the ardent desire, directly or indirectly, to acquire a "Protectorate over Mexico," in the eager anxiety to ratify the Juarez Treaty, which gives us a foothold in that feeble Republic, and in the recent sudden foray in the Gulf of Mexico and under the walls Vera Cruz. [Applause.] In fine, it is written as by sunbeams on the concave of the Heavens, that either by purchase, by negotiation, by stealthy protectorates, or by the red hand of war and invasion, our Democratic rulers are aiming to acquire new territory in the neighborhood of the tropics, in order that the American Republic may spread over regions where the lower civilization and the feebler philanthropy, and the baser statesmanship of semi-barbarous peoples, have already abolished the curse and crime of Slavery. And this outrage is to be committed in the name of Democracy, (derisive ha-ha's,) and under the pretext of enlarging the area of freedom! [Applause.]

3. And now, thirdly, we have reached the next stage in this "road to ruin." The doctrine of the universality and inviolability of Slavery being secured, and new territories wherein this Heaven-ordained system may spread being obtained, it only remains that modern Democracy re-open, or rather relegalize (it is already re-opened,) the Foreign Slave-trade, in order to furnish, in the failure of the old slave-breeding States to supply the market, the necessary victims from Africa, to stock these new regions with human chattels. Hopeful evidences have already been afforded that this last stage of the journey will not prove a hard road for the Democracy to travel. [Laughter.] Enterprising shippers have already landed several cargoes from Congo and Guinea upon the coasts of Georgia and Carolina. The Grand Juries of those States, mindful that their duties to the patriarchal institution were more binding than their obligations to Federal law, have refused to indict these patrons of free trade, and so that traffic is already established. But as some respectable men may not like to be branded "pirates" by the laws of Congress, and as some nervous men may not wish a sudden exit from this world through the trap-door of the scaffold, the Democracy propose to repeal these laws by and by, and legalize the Barracoons on the African coast and the middle passage on the high seas. [Sensation.]

And, finally, fellow-citizens, to such base uses is the party which JEFFERSON founded, and MADISON adorned, and JACKSON revived, being prostituted by the Buchanans, the Browns, the Slidells and the Cushings of these degenerate times.

Having shown, Mr. President, what is the policy of the Democratic Party in regard to these three propositions, I will now contrast them with the proposed policy of the Republican Party.

In regard to Slavery in the States, we insist upon non-interference therewith by the people of the North. In respect to the Territories, we demand that the policy of the fathers of the Republic be restored. We do not say that under all circumstances, and in every case in which a Territory is organized, Congress shall expressly inhibit Slavery therein. But we do and shall insist that the constitutionality of its power to do this shall be recognized and respected everywhere, and by all Courts and Legislatures and functionaries, and that whenever the cause of free labor shall seem to demand that the principle of the Jeffersonian Ordinance be incorporated into the act of organization, then the power shall always be exercised. [Great cheering.] As to a Congressional Slave Code, we hold that the Federal Government has no more power to create a slave than it has to set up a King; no more authority to establish Slavery in a Territory, than it has to erect a monarchy. Therefore, this is our motto: "No more Slave States! and no more Slave Territories!" [Loud and prolonged applause.]

As to the annexation of new territories to this Union, I have to say, that while the Republican Party will not persistently resist—but, on the contrary, will encourage—such future expansion of the Republic, Southward and Northward, by means of fair purchase and honorable negotiation, as a wise policy shall dictate, yet it does proclaim that such expansion shall never enure to the benefit of Slavery. And if in coming time, the adventurous hand of a Kane shall set up our National standard among the perpetual ices of Labrador or Greenland, or the robber arm of a Walker shall erect it among the perennial verdure of Nicaragua or Costa Rica—whether our flag float from the walls of Quebec or the Moro Castle, or San Juan del Sur—whether it stream out defiantly on the hurricanes of the tropics, or droop in stiffened folds among the icy gales of the Arctic Circle—wherever it displays the gorgeous stars and stripes, it shall never wave, God helping us, over aught but free soil, to be cultivated by free men forever. [Cheers, applause, hi-hi's, and stampings.]

As to the African Slave-trade, with its indescribable horrors, it is "piracy" now by the laws of our own country, and by the laws of all civilized nations, and if our policy prevails it shall remain piracy through all time. Let this hell-born traffic be accursed! Let that party which would revive this monster Diabolism, upon which three generations have set their condemnatory seal, be branded with infamy. [Great applause.]

Owing to the fact that the mail closes this morning at 6 o'clock, I am compelled to cut short the rest of Mr. STANTON's address. He closed with an earnest exhortation to the Republicans of Rhode Island to stand firm, and compared this struggle, in its relation to the coming Presidential campaign, to be the Magenta which precedes Solferino. His closing remarks were eloquent in the extreme, and produced a telling effect upon the audience. Of the most important part of Mr. STANTON's speech the foregoing is a *verbatim* report; but many minor passages, pertaining to the local affairs of Rhode Island, we have been compelled, through want of space, to omit. The omitted parts combined would make the most complete specimen of a campaign stump speech we have ever heard.

The brass band of the Democracy paraded up and down the streets, and was followed by a goodly array of men and boys, but the vast audience in Howard Hall remained till the end, and hung upon the eloquence of Mr. STANTON, delighted till its close, when nine rousing cheers broke forth from the two thousand throats, and Mr. STANTON retired in triumph.

We have no room for the speech of Mr. THURSTON, who is the Speaker of the House. It was mainly devoted to an *exposé* of the dirty tricks of the two other parties, and would not be of interest to the general reader. HOWARD.

Excitement—Meetings—Warren—Gen. Hoppin—Hard Words—Contrast between Padelford and Sprague—Betting—Swift.

CITY HOTEL, PROVIDENCE,
Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

A stranger coming, uninformed about the political excitement, into this State, would be completely at a loss to understand the unusual exhibition of feeling and manifestation of interest observable on all sides, in every public or private place, and in all persons. I am told that beyond a certain necessary routine, business is completely at a stand still. Certain runners from New-York dry goods houses, who came here with tempting displays of robes and French finery, tramped industriously from store to store, and in spite of their accustomed skill, failed to meet that anxiety to purchase so generally to be found among the Providence retailers. The fact is, that the merchants are all on the street, in the Club-room, or off canvassing; and their clerks, smitten with the same fever, take frequent turns of "Just running out—be back in a minute," and all thoughts of trade are banished from their heads. Then, too, the ladies can't get hold of so much cash as formerly, for "it's a positive fact that Charles has gone and bet one hundred dollars against Jones' fifty that PADELFORD will be elected, and I can't have any money till after election." The mania has extended to all sorts of people. For instance: I took cold it settled at my stomach, and I was very ill, "with my little round pain." I called on one of the best doctors in the place, (MILLER,) and attempted to state the nature of my trouble, but I pledge you my word I couldn't get a word from him about a remedy until he had given me his views on the present deplorable state of affairs, and he had ascertained that I was a stranger here, and had never heard of PADELFORD and SPRAGUE, and never expected to again. That, however, was four days ago. Since then I have been crammed with Democratic facts and become a staunch Sprague man; been crammed with Republican facts and become a resolute Padelford man, and now I am just like the little old woman whose petticoats had been cut short by some irreverent boys during her sleep, and who on waking was unable to say whether she was herself or no, and was ultimately compelled to leave the solution of the question to her small canine quadruped who occupied the familiar door-mat.

Such being the case, knowing everything, but being sure of nothing, I determined to wander through the State and report from time to time, in the TIMES, all the times I happen to strike in time. I sent you this morning a meager account of a rousing meeting held by the Republicans last evening. It reminded me of the old Tippecanoe affairs, when log cabins abounded and sweet cider flowed in rivers. The enthusiasm was genuine, and the cheers and huzzahs stirred us up to the pitch of emulation, and our reportorial hat touched the ceiling nine times, as we joined in a "three times three" for the present nominee. I then came to the hotel and scratched away like a good fellow till 2½ o'clock in the morning on that speech of STANTON's, (think of that, lazy bones, who cruelly think newspaper men don't earn their bread by the sweat of their brow,) and then retired to dream of Spraford, and Paddleague, and all kinds of hodge-podge.

This morning I visited the little town of Warren. I entered the Young Ladies' Academy, kept by Prof. GAMMEL. I had hardly got inside the door before the words "Constitutionality, corruption, SPRAGUE, mass meeting," &c., fell upon my unwilling ear. Where *shall* my soul find rest? said I, and rushed frantically to the chapel, where I spent a delightful hour amongst young ladies, black boards, hieroglyphics, and feminine declamation. 'Twas refreshing, I assure you.

But this was too good to last long. Gov. TURNER resides here, and great efforts are being made by both parties to secure this section of the State. Each wing of the Democracy has had meetings here, and also the Republicans. Mr. PADELFORD made a straightforward, business-like address to the electors, and was followed by Ex-Gov. HOPPIN in one of the smoothest, raciest speeches of the campaign. His appeal was the strongest, and produced the greatest effect, when he deplored the use of money, and expressed his contempt of the man who would be influenced by that style of argument. The Ex-Governor is very popular, and means at no distant day to represent his State in the councils of the nation. It is well understood, that had he been willing to allow the use of money in the last Senatorial contest, he would have been the successful candidate. As it was, he declined going in in that way, and was left out.

The Republicans have the best speakers, and I should judge the best organization. ELISHA SMITH, the able Chairman of the State Committee, is at the head of the working forces. He has distributed of the speeches of SEWARD, WILSON and LINCOLN, over 15,000 copies, and, with his assistants, works daily, early and late, disseminating documents, receiving reports, &c.

Both sides talk pretty hard about each other. The Republicans do not hesitate to say openly that it's a mere matter of dollars and cents with the Democrats; and Mr. BYRON SPRAGUE, in speaking of the ruinous tendencies of the principles of the Republican Party, stated that the rule of that party in this State had cost the calico printers (the SPRAGUES) $800,000, and now they meant to get it back. The Democrats accuse PADELFORD of being an Abolitionist, of indorsing the Helper book, and of advising offensive measures against the South. To this the Republicans set up a general denial, and follow it up by stating that, while the law which makes ten hours a day legal working time is in full force, SPRAGUE makes his men work three-quarters of an hour longer, and that he would like to keep them twelve or fourteen hours a day; also, that in the villages or towns where his works are, he won't allow the men to keep cows, but compels them to buy their milk at the Company's stores.

The Straight-outs think they will carry the State by about 1,000; they know they will by 1,300, and can show the figures for 1,600.

The Democracy admit that the customary Republican vote is about 3,000 ahead of their own. But owing to the combination of the young men with them, they expect to whittle that down even. They rely for victory upon the judicious application of means on the day of election. Both parties talk in this way. Each asserts that the other has put as much money into the market for use on that day, and it is the duty and intention of the opposing party to overtop it. This is carried to too great an extent here. Everything is fair in war or love.

"If success a lover's toil attends,
Who asks if force or fraud obtained his ends?"

But it does seem entirely contrary to a decent regard for appearances, even, that so open and flagrant a violation of law and justice should be perpetrated as is the case here.

The Democrats get up the best processions here, as everywhere else. Given a brass band, "Yankee Doodle" being played, a crowded thoroughfare, and a moderately fair day, and the result will be, if a Democratic one, a tremendous turnout. Then, four abreast, with a line a mile long, and five hundred little ragged-tailed boys yelling with delight. While, on the other hand, if the result is a Republican one, there will be a moderate turn-out. Men will walk two abreast, the line will be a quarter of a mile in length, and only about one hundred and fifty boys will accompany it, and they will be well-dressed, keep on the sidewalk, and not yell at all. In the meetings, however, the Republicans have the advantage. They much prefer spending an evening in doors, listening to a stirring campaign speech, than out doors tramping for hours behind a noisy brass band and carrying patriotic transparencies.

At the dinner table to-day, over $600 were bet by different parties, and the money put up on the spot. Discussion became rather heated, and there is no telling to what it would have proceeded, had not the good sense of an old gentleman suggested the propriety of postponing further talk till after dinner.

JOHN L. SWIFT is here, and amuses the boys hugely. He has got the largest and funniest batch of stories I ever heard, not even excepting that of our venerable friend, Mr. HOXIE.

I am off for Woonsocket. Good-bye. HOWARD.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

Democracy Developed—Rousing Republican Rally at Hartford—The City Alive with Meetings and Processions of Both Parties—Senator Wilson's Republican Platform.

From Our Own Correspondent.
HARTFORD, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.

Even the experienced Captain RYNDERS might learn something from the style in which both the Democrats and Republicans of Hartford and vicinity turned out this evening, in honor of their respective candidates for the pending election. Not only were all the special trains available brought into requisition, and two vast halls crowded to excess to hear the speeches of Senator WILSON and TOM CORWIN on the one hand, and of Mayor WOOD and the Democratic speakers on the other; but each party got up a stupendous torch-light procession, accompanied by music, banners, flags and transparencies, displays of rockets, roman candles, and various descriptions of pyrotechnics. From the window of the United States Hotel, fronting Capitol-square, the view was inspiring in the extreme, as either procession passed. Far as the eye could reach extended the files of men bearing torches and fireworks, while for hours the roar of explosions, the confused din of many bands of music, the shouts and cheers for the candidates, and the general excitement, reminded one of a Venetian Carnival, or an Atlantic Cable celebration in New-York. The torches were not scattered here and there with the meager prudence of New-York processions, but each man in the procession bore a blazing light of some kind. The Republicans, from the peculiar organization of the Wide-Awakes, were particularly imposing. The men were drilled in marching, and that, with their neat, uniformly glazed caps and capes, made their regular appearance quite pleasing, while their systematic cheering produced quite a moral effect. I should be at a loss to say which Party exceeded in point of numbers. Each extended fully a mile, four abreast, and each marched and countermarched through the principal streets until nearly midnight. So general a turnout of all classes of citizens is rarely seen anywhere on a like occasion, and the imposing demonstration may be considered a slight evidence of the excitement that pervades the State concerning the electoral contest. As the TIMES had already given reports of the speeches of the principal speakers announced at both meetings, I had not intended to report either meeting, but a few moments before the Republican meeting commenced Senator WILSON arrived, and was immediately impressed for a short speech, which he made to the vast audience, as follows:

SENATOR WILSON'S REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—HIS SPEECH AT HARTFORD.

Mr. WILSON said: MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for your kind greeting to-night, and proceed to say a word or two to you in regard to the duties you owe your State and country on Monday next. The eye of the Nation is upon you. The friends of liberty throughout the whole Union everywhere are looking with intense interest upon you and your actions. The friends of the extension of human slavery over the American Continent are looking with hope to see Connecticut waver and falter in this great crisis of her history. It was well said, the other day by Mayor WOOD, that if the Republican Party triumphed in Connecticut, the banner of Democracy would droop in defeat and despair. [Applause.] Men of Connecticut see to it—ye who love human freedom—ye who accept the sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence—ye who would extend human freedom and free institutions over all the broad land—see to it that the banner of the Slave Democracy goes down in defeat and despair on Monday next. More than two months ago, when the halls of Congress rung with angry menaces of disunion, when the orators of the Democratic Party were proclaiming in the ears of a patriotic people their determination to pull down the columns of the Union if the Republican Party should triumph; when these menaces were hurled into our faces, and when timid and wavering men here at the North were faltering under these threats, CALEB CUSHING wrote to the people of Maine that unless New-Hampshire and Connecticut backed square out of their positions, he advised the people of the country to convert their property into money and be prepared for the coming of revolution and disorder. New-Hampshire—the brave freemen of that noble State—unterrified by that declaration, have not only not backed square down, but they have gone square in—[three cheers]—and the cause of Republican liberty stands as strong in New-Hampshire to-night, as stand the White Mountains with their snowy glades glittering in the moonbeams. [Applause.] New-Hampshire has spoken, and there is not a man throughout this broad continent that carries a New-England heart in his bosom, who is true to the teachings of his cradle, that does not feel proud that New-Hampshire, under these menaces and these threats, has made her declaration in favor of liberty so strong that it makes the knees of despotism tremble. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, the question is, will Connecticut back square out on Monday next? ["No, no."] Will she go square in? ["Yes, yes."] Will you place Connecticut as the freemen of New-Hampshire have placed that great State, square on the Republican platform? Will you place her on the side of human liberty on this continent? ["Yes, yes."] Mr. CUSHING, in a speech made, I think here, the other day, said that the issue was not one of Administrations, not one in regard to the policy of the administration of the Government, but the issue involved the Union itself. Pray, gentlemen, how is it that the Union is involved? Do you, patriotic, liberty-loving Union Republicans, propose to destroy this Union if you obtain possession of the Government? Is there a Republican public man in America who has threatened to dissolve the Union in any event? Is there a Republican representative Press in this country that defends the dissolution of the Union? Is not the Republican Party committed wholly by sentiment and opinion to upholding the Union, however periled by foreign invaders or domestic traitors. [Applause.] How is it then that the party that Gen. CUSHING represents proposes to destroy the Union if they cannot be continued in the Administration of the Government of the country. That is the question, gentlemen. And I say to you here to-night that this should cease; that if the Democratic party proposes to destroy the Government of the country, unless permitted to continue in the Administration, the time has come when such a party should be rebuked, and swept away by the power of a patriotic people. [Applause.] Mr. CUSHING declares to you that the existence of the Union is involved, and the sentiment is repeated by Democratic statesmen in both Houses of Congress. For seven long weeks in that contest for Speaker, the halls of both Chambers almost daily rang with menaces of disunion; but, thank God, gentlemen, there came back to Washington the sentiments of a patriotic and liberty-loving people, and these menaces of disunion have been rebuked so sternly by the people of the country that those menaces have ceased, even from the representatives of the Gulf States of the House of Representatives.

Now, gentlemen, why is it that the Union is to be dissolved if the Republican Party obtain power? Is it to be broken up by the Democratic Party because we propose to save this hundred thousand square miles of American Territory for the free laboring men of this country, their children and their children's children forever? [Applause.] Because we propose to secure this territory, capable of making twenty States like New-York, for freedom and free institutions forever? [Applause.] Because we are in favor of giving 900,000 or 1,000,000 acres to be leased to the actual settlers—of giving these farms to the men who will go upon these lands and plant our institutions there? Because we propose to improve the rivers and harbors of our great inland seas, and thus to protect the commerce of the country? Because we have proposed to arrest the accumulation of the public debt? Because we propose in the adjustments of the tariff for revenue to protect the free laboring interest of this country? Because we propose to arrest filibusters, and adopt the policy of peace with the nations on this continent south of us, and thus build up and expand the commerce of the United States? Because we accept the sublime creed of the Declaration of Independence? Because the Republican Party proposes to maintain the integrity of the Union and to uphold the Government—the liberty and union of America?

The Republican Party stands before this Union to-day committed against the extension of Slavery; in favor of the Homestead bill; in favor of harbor and river improvements; in favor of adjusting the tariff so as to protect the laboring interest; in favor of maintaining peace upon this continent with the nations south of us; in favor of expanding our commercial relations in Mexico, Central and South America; of upholding the Constitution and the Union, and of restoring the Government to the policy of the men who founded it.

Yet you are told by one of the chiefs of the Democracy that the question in Connecticut to-day is not concerning the administration of the Government, but a question concerning the perpetuity of the Union. Now, I say to you, men of Connecticut, in view of these threats of disunion—of the appeals made to the baser passions of human nature concerning our business relations—of the threats made to carry Connecticut by paying out money like water—I say the question arises before all the party considerations, and appeals to your manhood. [Applause.] And the question before you to-day—the greatest of all questions—now is whether the freemen of Connecticut will vindicate their manhood in the face of the Union. [Applause.] See to it that you do it;—[we will]—that when the sun goes down on Monday next, the flag of the slave-extending Democracy goes down in defeat and despair. [Vociferous applause, amid which Mr. WILSON retired.]

There are no less than fifty-four Democratic meetings advertised to take place throughout the State during the remaining four working days of the canvass, and about as many of the Republican gatherings. All the Congressional delegation—or nearly all—have come on, and the cry is "still they come." The Republicans promise to add to their overwhelming force of speakers, JOHN P. HALE, F. P. BLAIR, N. P. BANKS, HORACE GREELEY, and others.

One of the Republican papers of this city appears much exercised because your correspondent derived—in said paper's opinion—some of his information from Democratic sources. My answer is, and I trust the *Courant* man won't feel bad over it, "The Ides of March are come, but they have not yet passed." O., JR.

The Contest Drawing to a Close—Facts and Rumors—Hartford on a Spree.

From Our Own Correspondent.
HARTFORD, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

The State Capital has hardly recovered from its spree of last evening. So universal was the jubilee that the streets looked quite deserted this morning. All the hotels are crowded with visitors from the vicinity, who came to see the unusual demonstration, and the railroad dépôts have been overflowing with the departing delegation. The "Wide-Awakes" have for a time doffed their caps and capes, and put out their torches, and the "Chapultepecs" have relapsed into a state of quietness that is absolutely refreshing. To an unsophisticated New-Yorker all this fuss, fire, fury and feather-flying seems quite incomprehensible, and the question naturally recurs: If this is the state of affairs before the election, what will be the spectacle on the all-important day? Fortunately, or unfortunately, Sunday precedes the deciding day, and, whether availing themselves of religious instruction or not, I have no doubt that the politicians will be tired enough to recruit their exhausted strength on the day of rest. Such superhuman energy to carry an election was never before known in the State. Each party marshals all its working members, and each accuses the other of using vast sums to influence voters. As to the latter charge the opposing Presses vie with each other in producing in large type the information that the freemen of Connecticut cannot be bought, and in proof of that fact, each paper wants its readers to vote against the corrupt party of the opposition. For my part I am inclined to think both are right, for such a vast supply of the paraphernalia of the campaign could not be forthcoming without plenty of the needful. Especially is this the case with the Republicans. Their uniform of caps and capes, the torches and oil to fill them, the bands of music, the erection of an expensive camp, the hiring of rooms, and the vast expense of speakers, printing and advertising, must roll up a bill that would count a rather extravagant price for each voter in the State. Yet the Democracy, though they do not do things on so large a scale, have evidently plenty of funds. The enthusiasm is not confined to the cities and large towns, for the villages combine to congregate large meetings, or to attend by special trains the gatherings in larger places. At every meeting that has, thus far, been held in Hartford, the railroad companies have been heavily tasked to bring in the rural population.

The estimate of the probable vote of the State made by your sulphureous neighbor, is much laughed at here. I do not think any well-informed politician believes there is a possibility of the vote reaching the 100,000, which number the authority referred to "would not be surprised to see." The vote in the Fremont campaign was but 80,000, and in the last gubernatorial election, 78,000. Notwithstanding the general excitement, it is hardly probable that a vote will be called out to equal the last Presidential canvass; or, even if it does, that it can exceed it by 20,000 votes. The more natural supposition would be that the unusual impetus to the State canvass would bring the vote, together with the natural increase of population, about to the figures of the Fremont campaign in the aggregate. As to the division of the vote—the disappearance of the Fillmore element as a State power, or even balance of power, and the arising of new issues, may bring down the Republican majority to about a thousand. Such a result appears to me most probable.

I find daily cause to remain firm in my belief that the manufacturers of the State do not, as a body, care a fig for either party, and that they are about as equally divided as other considerations than that of their business would make them. I could name some of the heaviest houses in the State, on either side, and I have heard of none whose business has suffered from the John Brown raid. No doubt a few of the more timid were frightened by the lateness of the Spring trade. The delay of a few weeks in the reception of orders was perhaps enough to startle houses with heavy stocks of goods. I have heard of no failures or depressions that might not be attributed to other causes than the present political animosity between Northern and Southern politicians. In spite of the statements of newspaper correspondents, it appears to me that the manufacturers of Connecticut have a most tender point of attack in the region of their pockets, and that if the South was in a way to do its own manufacturing and withdraw its patronage from the North, the sufferers would be likely to be united in their efforts to ward off the blow. It appears to me that the sentiment of the comb manufacturers of Meriden, that "if the South don't want my combs she may go lousy," is much the philosophy of the manufacturer. I think that the general impression is that New-England goods have always been bought on account of their excellence and cheapness, and not as a sort of reward to their owners for the holding of peculiar political opinions. It was rumored that Col. COLT, of the armory, had directed the band composed of employes in his establishment, not to play for a certain party. The statement, however, is denied this morning, and the band announces that it is at liberty to play for whoever will pay. I am decidedly of the opinion both that the principles of New-England are not for sale, and furthermore, that there is no disposition in the South to buy and force them into the market.

I saw Gov. BUCKINGHAM, the Republican candidate for reelection, on the cars yesterday, coming from New-Haven. He did not appear to be generally known, and I was much amused to hear a stranger near him ask his views concerning the election. The Governor will probably know better next Tuesday morning, and so will O., JR.

The Republican Party and Our Relations with Mexico.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune. (Republican.)

WHAT'S TO BE DONE FOR MEXICO?—We have, half a dozen times during the period which has elapsed since the framing of the McLane-Ocampo treaty, had occasion to complain that the Republican Party, as represented in the House and Senate at Washington, *has no well-considered and determinate policy in regard to Mexico, Central America, and the other semi-barbarous States about the Isthmus of Panama.* In consequence of that lack, the news of recent events at Vera Cruz, and the foregone complication of this Government in the Mexican question, have struck the leaders of our party with dumbness that is yet unbroken. With no fixed object to be attained by such action as they have taken; with no comprehensive realization of the unavoidable connection of this country with the future of Mexico; with, we think, an unpardonable degree of obtuseness as to the advantages of the possession of that Isthmus route between the two oceans, our friends have been content, perhaps properly enough, with *opposition to whatever the Administration has proposed.* Hence, at this juncture, when an influence upon Mexican affairs must be exerted, and when Nicaragua offers concessions which may never again be tendered, we find among Republicans that division of sentiment and want of uniformity of action, which can have no other result than to lengthen the Democratic tether, and permit that debauched and demoralized Pro-Slavery Party to carry out whatever schemes of aggression and wrong their ingenuity may conceive.

The taking of the Mexican steamers *Miramon* and *Marquez* has precipitated events, and brought about with a celerity that we did not expect, a realization of our frequent prediction, that, sooner or later, willingly or unwillingly, this Republic would be obliged to enter the arena, and settle this Mexican question in such a way that peace would be restored to that unhappy country, and, through a strong and vigorous government, security and prosperity given as a boon to that abused and priest-ridden people. While reasons on the Gulf coast are as plenty as blackberries why we shall be compelled to assume the position of arbitrators between the Mexican chiefs, and hold a rod over all, Gen. HOUSTON, the Governor of Texas, in his free and easy way, is preparing to invade the Republic from the north, and carry back to the uttermost point that his rangers and riflemen can reach, the insults and injuries which the bandit CORTINAS heaped upon the Americans on the Rio Grande. And if reports which privately come to us from California do not lie, an expedition for the conquest of Sonora will shortly set out from that State, with the men and munitions for a triumphant campaign. So on three of her boundaries Mexico is threatened by American arms.

It is certainly time that the leaders in the Republican movement had mapped out a course which, in the midst of all these embroilments, the Party will pursue. We are for prompt, active, energetic interference by force of arms, whenever, in Mexico, American interests are endangered. Not the interference of semi-piratical parties, organized for the purpose of conquering more Slave States or plundering churches, but Government interference for opening and maintaining the interoceanic routes that may be necessary for the expansion or convenience of American commerce, for the guaranty of continued peace all along our boundary frontier, and for the emancipation of the Mexican people from the military and ecclesiastical despotism by which they have been ridden to the earth. It seems that our Government is invited to this course not only by the just expectations of other commercial powers of the Christian world, but also by the considerations of self-preservation and humanity which we are not at liberty to disregard. And this opinion is deliberate—the result of study of the condition and prospects of the Mexican Government and people, and of a thorough conviction that we cannot escape the duty which our geographical position and unquestioned power impose upon us. But if the negative policy is the one that the party must pursue; if the opportunity for opening Mexico to the industry, skill, capital, enterprise and free principles of the North must be passed by unimproved; if the possession of the transit routes must be imperiled; if the free [illegible] is to be given to piratical endeavor for the interest and in behalf of Slavery, *we ask to be shown the reasons for the reticence with which the Republican leaders are willing to be content.* We are tired of the system negation. The Republican Party is old enough, and has in it the conditions pre-requisite for a foreign as well as domestic policy; and while we are sure that none would be adopted for the regulation of our intercourse with our neighbors on this continent, which was not bottomed on the principles of humanity and justice, we are equally sure that, if that is wanting, the opposite policy of the Democracy—that which makes commerce, national security and humanity secondary to nigger breeding and to the extension of the area of slave territory—will prevail. For that reason, if for no other, we urge upon Republican Senators, particularly, the necessity for a careful survey of Mexican affairs, and an equally careful estimate of the relations which this Government bears to the Mexican Republic.

Northern Men at the South.

From the Columbia South Carolinian.

Below will be found an extract from THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The TIMES has usually been regarded a *quasi* conservative paper, devoted in the main to truth, and half-way disposed to do justice to the South. Endorsing fully the position of the TIMES, that Mr. HICKMAN's resolution, even if carried, will be a waste of labor, and cordially assenting to the truth of its assertion that, in all questions concerning the safety of its property, and the peace and stability of its society, Southern public opinion, like public opinion anywhere else, will rise above Congressional enactments, *we nevertheless deny most emphatically that any Northern man will suffer personal violence, who behaves himself and respects the institutions peculiar to her.* It is a gross misrepresentation of the South to make any such assertion, and we are surprised to see it made in the columns of a journal, from which, though differing, we have been inclined always to respect. There are thousands of Northern men now in our State, who are respected as much here as they would be in the States of their nativity; there are persons from the Northern States who are passing through our town every day—and we suppose the same may be said of every other Southern town—who are treated with respect, and to whom no indignity would ever be offered so long as they conduct themselves as they should. If they deviate from the course of propriety, and, while claiming the amenities of hospitality, violate the sacred duties of sojourners, upon them rests the blame. No society will permit itself to be stabbed in the dark, or allow emissaries to prowl through it for the purpose of disseminating seeds that will fructify in nothing but mischief.

Southern View of Republican Prospects.

From the Washington Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

The Republicans are divided, but are uniting rapidly. SEWARD is likely to be their nominee. I did not think so a few months back, but things have changed since the caving-in of Virginia. He has a large majority of the party in his hands, he now does not fear disunion, and he apparently intends to take the nomination. He can get it, and—what then? *He will probably be elected.* The Democratic Party has, by its abandonment of principles and personal divisions, become a disorganized mass of spoilsmongers engaged in the Presidental election. Its only hope rests on its success in Pennsylvania. Look to the count. It has 120 votes in the South; to these add four from California and three from Oregon—127 in all. These may be set down as certain. Twenty-five more votes are wanted to elect a President. *The Northwest you may as well give over as gone to Freesoil and sectionalism.* In the last Presidential election Indiana alone gave a majority for the Democrats. The sloughing off of rotten divisions there, make her now hopeless. Illinois went for BUCHANAN by a plurality; she is now gone also. Connecticut, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania (for SEWARD will easily carry New-York) alone remain to contest. Pennsylvania gave a plurality of 1,069 votes for her own JAMES BUCHANAN, and now out of twenty-five Congressmen has only three Democrats. And if Pennsylvania is lost, the other two States are insufficient to secure success. To this complexion it is come by Southern concession and the compromise of her rights. Let the Cotton States look it in the face, and prepare at once.

Political Items.

The Concord (N. H.) *Statesman*, in its "Thoughts on the Election," says that "the majority obtained for our State ticket is so large, that probably not much breath or money will be expended upon the Presidential campaign. We must give the Republican Presidential ticket 6,000 majority, and upon that substantial capital retire into Winter quarters. In the meantime, let Democratic journalists learn wisdom and improve their manners. Let them give up the application of vulgar terms to the Republican Party. Let them cease to abuse their betters."

The *State Sentinel*, Harrisburgh, Penn., thus discourses upon the duties of the delegation of that State to the Charleston Convention:

"Upon the Pennsylvania delegation a great responsibility will rest, and taking into consideration the fact that Judge DOUGLAS is unquestionably the choice of the Democracy of the Free States as well as the Union Democracy of the Southern States, we might say, without danger of erring, that those members of the delegation who choose to act against public opinion had better have millstones tied around their necks and be cast into the sea, than return to their constituents."

The *Southern Confederacy* (Atlanta, Ga.,) thinks that the proposition to change the place of holding the National Democratic Convention originated with the friends of Judge DOUGLAS, in the hope that it would increase his chances of the nomination. Though indignant at the extortion of the "wooden nutmeg" landlords at Charleston, it prefers to pay five dollars a day for "a sound platform and principles" than two dollars a day "for the privilege of standing on a splintered, squatter sovereignty platform, cheek by jowl with the little Illinois apostate."

The Memphis *Avalanche* anticipates great results from the appointment, by the Mayor and Aldermen of that city, of JOSEPH BARBIERE, Esq., as State Commissioner to Belgium, and the indorsement of this appointment by the State Senate. The good work will, in the opinion of our cotemporary, be consummated, in addition to this mission, if the State will manufacture its own products and not rely "on the intermediate agency of Lowell and Providence." We concur in its opinion.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* hopes soon to see the day when irrestricted free trade will prevail throughout Christendom—when all sea ports will be free ports—and when every shackle that now interposes to prevent the free operation of commerce will be removed; and would have commerce as free as the air of Heaven and as unfettered as the billows of the ocean.

The New-Haven *Register* denies that the Democracy of Connecticut have hired all the public halls to embarrass the Republicans in the election campaign.

Americans in the East.

SUCCESSFUL DEMAND FOR REDRESS FOR OUTRAGES UPON CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Jerusalem under date of Jan. 1, gives an account of the result of a demand for redress for outrages committed on citizens of the United States, which was made upon the Governor-General of Syria by Hon. JAMES WILLIAMS, United States Minister at Constantinople. On arriving at Beirut, whither he was obliged to go without any display of naval force, as there was no American ship of war at hand, Mr. WILLIAMS stated his errand to the Governor-General, who replied that he had done and would continue to do every thing in his power to afford satisfaction and justice. Rev. Drs. THOMSON and VAN DYKE communicated the result of their interview to the American residents, who have addressed to Secretary CASS a letter expressing their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. WILLIAMS.

The ministerial party then proceeded to Damascus, accompanied by Mr. J. A. JOHNSON, our Consul for Syria; to establish a Vice-Consulate and to obtain justice for an outrage committed upon the rights of an American house in Boston by the British Consul, who had sequestered a large amount of American property under the impression that he possessed authority over American property and citizens in virtue of a commission of Vice-Consul held by his predecessor, and who, when informed by Mr. Consul JOHNSON that the British Consulate had no jurisdiction in the case, and no right to seize American property, still persisted in his determination to hold the property until fully indemnified for all the trouble and losses which had or might thereafter accrue to him on account of the transaction. Consul JOHNSON protested against this course, and demanded the immediate release of the property, holding the Governor-General of Damascus responsible for all damages resulting directly or indirectly from the sequester, because through him the sequester was made. The conduct of the British Consul was reported by Consul JOHNSON at once to the British Embassador through the American Legation at Constantinople. At this stage of the case Mr. WILLIAMS reached Damascus, where the property in question was held. In a few days the sequestered property arrived at Beirut, and has since been shipped to the United States. The British Consul afterwards acknowledged his error, and agreed to pay all the damages resulting from his illegal conduct which should be assessed by Consul JOHNSON.

POISONING BY SLAVES IN NEW-ORLEANS.—On the 20th March the family of Col. LEMLEY, a lawyer, of New-Orleans, were poisoned at dinner by the house slaves. The number of persons poisoned was 13, of whom one, a little son of Mrs. YOUNG, died, Miss LEMLEY, daughter of the Colonel, aged 17, is very low, and her life is despaired of. The others are recovering. The poison was placed in the *charlotte russe* produced at dessert, of which the guests and the members of the family partook freely. The *Delta* explains the affair as follows: "The cook, ANN, has a son, a lad about 17 years old, who is an incorrigible runaway, and is now in the police jail for safe keeping. Mr. LEMLEY had determined to sell him, believing that his mother had always instigated him to run away, and aided him in finding places of concealment. Mr. LEMLEY yesterday stated that since the poisoning his wife had said to him that she had for some time been in fear of ANN, but her fears had not been serious enough to induce her to express them to any one. Some of the young ladies in Mr. LEMLEY's family stated that after the jelly had been prepared in the dish, and left standing before cooking, they found the negro boy HARRY stirring the mixture with a spoon. HARRY being questioned in prison, and warned to tell the truth if he expected mercy hereafter, declared that he had not touched the dish or gone near it. Upon a second visit to Mr. LEMLEY's, the sick ladies repeated what they had said more positively than before."

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Second Trial of James Shepherd for Murder and Arson in the First Degree.

The second trial of James Shepherd, whose name, on the allegation of his having committed two of the most heinous crimes known to the law, has been so frequently before the public, commenced yesterday in this Court. At the time of his first trial, which commenced Dec. 16, 1857, and occupied four days, Recorder SMITH presiding, he was convicted of arson in the first degree, that crime involving the murder of his wife, whose half-charred body was subsequently found in the ruins of the building which was set on fire. The alleged crime was committed on the night of June 9, 1857. The issue of the trial before the Recorder was the conviction, as we have said, of Shepherd, and his sentence to be executed on Feb. 8, 1858. Before that day arrived a stay of proceedings was obtained by his counsel, and a motion for a new trial was made before the Supreme Court and argued after considerable delay. The motion was denied, the judgment of the Court below affirmed, and on the 6th of June, 1859, Judge Roosevelt resentenced Shepherd to be hung on the 22d of the following July. Subsequently, in November of that year, the Court of Appeals, to which the case had been carried, granted a new trial, and yesterday, two years and seven months after his arrest, Shepherd was again placed before a jury.

Beyond impanneling that Jury—a process that occupied three hours—nothing was done. This morning the testimony for the prosecution will commence. The witnesses on the previous trial will be recalled, and the enterprising Fire Marshal, Mr. Baker, will produce some additional evidence. For the defence Messrs. Abbott & Ashmead will call nearly thirty witnesses.

The following *resumé* and remarks on Shepherd's case appear in the recent half-yearly report of the Fire Marshal to the Mayor and Common Council:

"James Shepherd was found guilty of arson in the first degree, in December, 1857, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th of February, 1858. Counsel for the prisoner obtained a stay of judgment. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, on the motion for a new trial. It was denied, and the Court directed the judgment of the Court of Sessions to be carried into effect on the 22d of July, for the prisoner's execution. Mr. Ashmead, then counsel for Shepherd, carried the case for revision, before the Court of Appeals, and it was argued by that gentleman for the prisoner—Mr. Sedgwick acting for the people. The Court sustained the law, but granted a new trial on the facts, there being a clause in the Sessions' statutes giving the Court of Appeals power to review the facts as well as the law. This section of the Sessions law seems to me highly objectionable, and ought to be repealed. Let us see how it works: A jury is sworn in a criminal case, to render a verdict according to both the law and the evidence. They are constituted judges of the facts, and the law they must receive from the Court. Inasmuch as they see the witnesses, hear their testimony, and have an opportunity of questioning them, this arrangement seems the only natural and proper one. It is obviously against all principles of policy and justice to give the decision of facts to those who can only judge of the evidence of witnesses second-hand. This is precisely what the Sessions law does. Owing to the clause in question, we find the higher Courts, on merely an abstract of the sworn testimony and the arguments of counsel, passing upon evidence of this grave character, setting aside the verdict of the jury, and granting a new trial. The system, in my opinion, is a virtual opening of the prison doors for criminals to escape. There appears to be a misconception of the policy and objects of the criminal law somewhere, and I solicit your attention to it in the hope that a remedy may be applied. I look upon the crime of arson as the highest known to our law; there is no comparison to be drawn between it and murder. With the death of the individual who is the victim of cupidity or vindictiveness, the offence in the latter case terminates, but in the case of the man who deliberately fires a house inhabited by a number of human beings, there is no knowing the extent to which his criminality may extend. Shepherd was found guilty of firing the dwelling of one Christian Guyer; it is true that the house belonged to Shepherd, and that Guyer was merely a tenant, but in burning down his own house, and consuming his wife, three other dwellings were destroyed, and the lives of their inmates placed in jeopardy. If ever there was a case which called for a prompt and energetic vindication of the law, it was this, and now, after the lapse of two years, Shepherd is awarded a new trial."

The Police Cases.

[illegible] vs. The Police Commissioners.—The trial of this action was not concluded, (before Justice Jones,) in consequence of the absence of material witnesses.

[illegible] vs. The Commissioners.—This case was the next called, and after the examination of a few witnesses, the Court instructed the Jury to find a verdict the same as that returned in the case of Titus, and given at length in the TIMES of Wednesday.

Dun vs. The Commissioners.—This action was brought on for trial, and is still in progress.

Partnership Difficulties.

John Bancroft vs. Jacob Mitchell.—The parties to this action were formerly partners in the manufacture and sale of mouldings, under the name of Jacob Mitchell & Co. This action was brought to compel an accounting, and for a dissolution of the copartnership; also, for the appointment of a receiver, an injunction having been heretofore granted, restraining Mitchell, the defendant, from interfering in any manner with the partnership business. The case was referred to H. P. Townsend, to hear and determine the issues between the parties. The Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, which report was now confirmed, and a decree granted dissolving the copartnership, and appointing Andrew Stoeckel receiver, to take charge of, and dispose of, the partnership effects; and also for judgment in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of $769 92 and costs.

Jonas B. Phillips, for plaintiff; N. A. Chadsey, for defendant.

Action on a Promissory Note.

Thos. Fessenden, Executor of Henry Fessenden, deceased, vs. Aaron Karnok.—This was an action upon a promissory note, dated July 24, 1853, whereby the defendant promised to pay to W. P. Worriner, or order, the sum of $420, one day after date. The complaint set forth that the note was indorsed over to the plaintiff the following year for a valuable consideration by the original holder.

The defence was that the note had been paid in full to Warriner previous to the alleged transfer to the plaintiff, and that Warriner had frequently promised to return to the maker the note, but always neglected to do so.

The action was tried in the Superior Court, before Justice HOFFMAN, and the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

H. P. Fessenden for plaintiff; Jonas B. Phillips for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Matter of the North American Gutta Percha Company.*—Motion granted, unless the Receiver desires a reference to ascertain whether or not a levy was duly made, as alleged in the petition. (Order persuant to decision.)

Matter of the Petition of Joseph W. Elwell & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to Receiver.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Garrison et al. vs. Goring et al.*—Motion to strike out answer as shown granted, with $10 costs.

Pearson vs. Reseoin et al.—Report confirmed; order granted.

Jones vs. Butler.—Order staying proceedings denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Brignolet vs. Dovean.*—Motion granted.

Davis vs. D sturnell.—Same order.

McGlasten vs. Rice.—Case settled.

BRADY, J.—*McCan vs. McReched.*—Same order.

Gunther vs. Gehbert.—Reported and sent back.

Sniffen vs. NcNeil.—Appeal from taxation dismissed.

HILTON, J.—*Place vs. McIlvaine.*—Case settled.

United States Circuit Court.—MARCH 28.

BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

Nicholas Seagrist and three other men, being part of the crew of the brig *Humming Bird*, were put on trial, charged with an endeavor to make a revolt. The evidence showed that the men positively refused to do duty on the vessel while in the harbor of Trieste, and resisted all the advice and authority of the Consul, who was sent for.

One witness was called for the defence, who proved something of a quarrel between the men and the Captain, but nothing to change the fact of the refusal.

The jury found them guilty, but recommended them to the mercy of the Court.

For the prosecution, Mr. McLane. For defence, Mr. Ridgway.

Calendar....THURSDAY March 29.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—"Omnibus suit."

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 647, 811, 827, 853, 867, 869, 871, 875, 879, 881, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 909, 915, 917, 919. *Part II.*—Police cases.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Short calendar.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 28.

$500 U. S. 6s '67	107	50 Hud. River R	38⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s. '65	100¼	50 do b60	38⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s	81	80 do	38⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90¼	510 Harlem Railroad	9¾
25,000 do	90	65 Stonington R	68
1,000 Brook C. W. Ln.	101	100 Reading Railroad	41¾
1,500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101¼	500 do b30	41⅞
5,000 Erie R. 5th m. bs	45	150 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	11¾
1,000 ErieR.c'vt bs.'71	29	250 do	11¾
1,000 Mich. C R. 8 p.ct.		150 Mich. Central R.	41¾
1st m. S. F. C. bs.	96¾	80 M. So. & N. I. g. s.	23¼
1,000 do	96¾	200 do	23
1,500 Ill Cent. R.bs	91½	50 do b30	23
1,000 Mich.S.1st m.bs.	75	100 do s60	22½
16,000 Mich. S. 2dM.Bs.	38¾	100 do s60	22
5,000 do	38¾	50 do	22¾
5,000 do b60	39¼	50 do s60	21¾
17 Metropolitan Bank	112	150 Ill. Cent. R s10	61
12 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	113	615 do	61
20 Commonw'th Bk	96	50 do b60	61¼
14 Manhattan Gas	170	115 Clev., Col.&Cin.R.	87
5 Bank of Commerce	98½	300 Galena & Chic. R.	61¼
84 Phenix Bank	107	50 do b30	61⅜
185 Pacific Mail S. Co.	100	200 do	61⅜
50 do b60	100½	450 Clev. & Toledo R.	24
50 do b30	100½	100 do s60	24
50 do	101	375 do	24¼
50 do b60	101½	650 do b30	24⅛
100 Canton Company	20⅜	100 do	24⅜
800 New-York Cen. R.	74¾	200 do s30	24⅜
600 do s60	74⅝	100 do s60	24¼
500 do s10	74¾	700 do s3	24¼
250 do b30	74⅞	1,450 Chic. & R. I. R.	65
50 do b60	74⅞	200 do b30	65
100 do b60	74¾	100 do b10	65
250 do s30	74¾	100 do s5	65
700 do s10	74½	100 do s10	65
400 do	74⅝	100 do b60	65⅛
25 Erie Railroad	10	15 Del., L. & W. R.	82

SECOND BOARD.

$[illegible] U. S. 5s '65	100¼	50 Pac. M. St. Co. b60	101¾
1,000 do	100¼	100 Erie Railroad	10
6,000 Mo. State 6s	81	50 Mich. Cen. R. b30	41¾
25 Bank of N. Y.	104	50 Panama Railroad	134½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. b60	74¾	200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	23
25 do b30	74¾	50 do s30	21¾
50 do s60	74¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. s10	61
100 do	74⅞	50 do	61
200 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	11	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	61⅞
100 do s60	10¾	100 do b30	61
27 Canton Co.	20⅞	11 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64⅞
17 Pac. M. Steam Co	101⅛	200 do	64⅞
25 do b30	101⅛	50 do b30	65
300 do	10[illegible]	250 do	65½
50 do b10	101⅛	100 do s60	64⅞
150 do s60	101⅛		

WEDNESDAY, March 28—P. M.

The general firmness of tone continues on the Stock Exchange. The fluctuations from day to day, though occasionally leading to considerable *short* sales, denote, in the main, an improved market. At one time to-day, New-York Central, and one or two of the Western stocks, looked weak, and some eagerness was shown to sell on seller's option, but the very decided firmness and additional advance in Pacific Mail and Panama reversed the feeling again, and at the close this afternoon, prices generally left off firm. The reaction in the Common and Guaranteed shares of the Michigan Southern from the extreme advance is 1 ℘ cent. on the former, and 2@2½ on the latter. The purchases with a view to increase the proxies of the new party in the stock for the April election are not so pressing as last week, now that it is well understood that the control is nearly or quite secured to this party beyond all reasonable contingency. In other descriptions, the Western list left off about the same as yesterday, Illinois Central a fraction higher, and Rock Island at 65⅛@¼, after selling down to 64⅞@⅞. The Dividend of 3 ℘ cent. is announced this afternoon, being a resumption of cash income to the Stockholders at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. per annum, which the management feel pretty confident will at least be continued, if not enhanced in October next. New-York Central fluctuated between 74⅜@74⅞, finally closing 74⅝, as against 74⅞ yesterday afternoon. The *short* line in the stock has been renewed or materially increased within the week, some speculation being indulged on the chance of a less favorable settlement of the tax question at Albany than is generally looked for. The rumors to this effect, after all, seem to make but little impression on the Street, as good buyers of the Stock appear on each decline of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The bidding for Panama was 1 ℘ cent. higher than yesterday at the early Board, but elicited no stock. This afternoon the price was advanced to 134½ ℘ cent., and only fifty shares sold. The speculative demand for Pacific Mail was stronger than ever, and 102 ℘ cent. was bid at the close of business this afternoon. In State Stocks, there was less than usual done in Missouris—81 ℘ cent. bid at the close. The mail advices from St. Louis and Jefferson City this morning reverse the impression of yesterday in regard to the approval of the Governor of the new Railway grants. There was no quorum yet present of the Lower House, and a positive veto of the bill, if intended, would be withheld a few days. Meanwhile the Governor, by special message, intimated his objections to certain provisions of the measure, and this was regarded by some parties at the seat of Government as foreshadowing a veto. The only remaining chance seemed to be that by the lapse of the usual ten days since the bill was left with the Governor, it may become a law. Tennessees were a fraction easier; some fresh parcels appear to be on the Market, at about 90 ℘ cent. The Railway Mortgages continue in fair demand and at full prices. The Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds advanced 3@4 ℘ cent., in sympathy with the recent rise in the Stock. The Michigan Southern Seconds were 1 ℘ cent. better, and the Sinking Funds and Goshen Branch Bonds firm. Some considerable parcels of United States Texan Indemnity 5 ℘ cents. of 1865 are selling at 100½ ℘ cent., taken as a convenient basis of Bank Note Circulation with the Bank Department at Albany.

We have not the slightest changes to note in the Discount market or in Foreign Bills. The supply of Money continues easy both at Bank and on the Street, so far as first class mercantile paper and prime stock collateral are interested. The same remark seems to apply to the Philadelphia and Boston markets. The following is the Bank movement in the leading four cities this week and last:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
New-York, Mar. 24	127,618,507	$23,286,204	$8,335,266	$82,107,419
Boston, March 24	60,180,000	5,628,000	6,328,000	18,742,000
Philadelphia, Mar. 24	26,105,229	5,060,274	2,858,812	15,552,259
New-Orleans, March 17	24,054,848	12,674,857	13,794,154	21,025,734
Total	$238,253,584	$46,649,335	$31,316,232	$137,428,212
Previous week	$237,953,629	$45,650,321	$31,297,326	$138,662,391

The following is the latest from London of American Stocks, by *City of Washington*:

United States 5 ℘ cent., 1874	91½ @ 92
Virginia 6s, 1888	82 @ 84
Virginia 6s. bonds., 1886	83 @ 85
Illinois Central R. 6s	77 @ 79
Illinois Central R. 7s., 1875	81 @ 82
Illinois Con R. 7 ℘ cents., 1860 (Freelands,)	88 @ 90
Illinois Central R. stock ....dis.	45 @ 43
Illinois Central R., all paid	55 @ 56
Michigan Central 8s., 1860	84 @ 90
Michigan Central 8s., 1869	81 @ 83
Michigan Central Sinking Fund	84 @ 86
Michigan Central shares	32 @ 37
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, sink'g fund, 1885	45 @ 50
Michigan S. & N. Indiana $100 shares	5 @ 10
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. sink'g fund, 1883	85 @ 87
New-York Central 7 ℘ cents., con., 1864	91 @ 93
New-York Central 7 ℘ cents., 1876	91 @ 93
New-York Central $100 shares	66 @ 68
Erie Railroad, 1st mortgage, 1867	87 @ 89
Erie Railroad, 2d mortgage, 1860	80 @ 82
Erie Railroad, 3d mortgage, 1883	66 @ 68
Erie Railroad 7s. convertibles, 1862-71	28 @ 32
Erie Railroad $100 shares	9 @ 10
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage, 1880	87 @ 89
Pennsylvania Central 2d mortgage stg	92 @ 94
Pennsylvania Central $50 shares	35 @ 37
Phil. & Reading 1st mortgage 6s, 1860	85 @ 90
Phil. & Reading 2d mortgage 6s, 1870	73 @ 78
Phil. & Reading $50 shares	15 @ 20

The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, at a meeting to-day, declared a dividend of *three per cent.*, payable to the shareholders in cash, at the office in this City, on the 15th April. The books of transfer will close on Monday afternoon next, April 2, and reopen on the morning of the 11th.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	3,903,000	3,185,000	2,344,000	2,881,000	2,826,000
Ex. to G. Br'n	1,800,000	1,140,000	935,000	949,000	1,134,000
Ex. to France	460,000	338,000	274,000	310,000	355,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	335,000	396,000	208,000	285,000	350,000
Total Exports	2,604,000	1,874,000	1,407,000	1,544,000	1,839,000
Stock on hand	1,000,000	847,000	800,000	585,000	670,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	95,000	75,000	97,000	53,000	97,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	74,000	82,000	75,000	45,000	40,000
Ex. to France	10,000	1,000	16,000	10,000	16,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	25,000	23,000	6,000	22,000	11,000
Total Exports	109,000	106,000	97,000	77,000	67,000

The receipts at the ports, it will be noticed, continue to increase, and the excess over last season is 718,000 bales, indicating, without further increase, a total crop of over four and a half millions. The news this morning, from the Liverpool market, by the *City of Washington*, is of a sudden rally in that market, said to have been caused by telegraphic information from this side of the first, but as it subsequently turned out, deceptive, signs of falling off at New-Orleans some weeks ago. Messrs. WRIGHT, in their circular, to-day, remark:

> Receipts are moderate at all the ports except New-Orleans. Red River and its tributaries are now the chief remaining sources of supply. The excess in the export to Great Britain is reduced 8,000 bales this week, and will be further reduced considerably during April and May. To France the excess is increased, and now stands at 131,000 bales over last year. The business at the South is fast drawing to a close, and will be over at an earlier date than usual, notwithstanding the extent of the crop. Freights have declined slightly in the Gulf ports, and a further fall is anticipated shortly. The complaints of dust and sand are numerous. The crop has been materially increased by the quantity of low, trashy, dusty and sandy cotton, which planters have thought it for their interest to scrape together and send to market; they will find ere long this has been mistaken policy; more money would have been realized from a crop of 4,000,000 bales of well-cleaned, properly prepared cotton than will be got from the larger amount, and good prices would have been almost certain for next year's supply; whereas this extra quantity of low, almost unmerchantable stuff will hang as a dead weight upon Liverpool, causing the stock to assume proportions more apparent than real, as far as regards decent working cotton, and will surely exercise an important adverse influence on the value of the next crop. Manchester has brought in some degree this evil upon herself; it is but a few years ago that Middling Fair cotton was selling at only ⅛d. ℘ ℔. above the price of Middling; indeed there were seasons when Middling, Good Middling and Middling Fair were selling at one and the same price, while Good Ordinary would command within ⅛d. and Ordinary within ¼d. of the price of Middling. Here was the temptation for planters to produce quantity without reference to quality; we have seen the result in the last two crops; at the latest dates from Liverpool Good Ordinary was ¾d. and Ordinary 1¼d. below the price of Middling. With the present prosperous trade in Manchester spinners have no time to clean cotton; before another crop can reach them they will be obliged to be more liberal in their taking of qualities, vastly below Middling.

Some days since we referred to some further developments in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad case, on affidavit made by one of the Directors, Mr. NATHANIEL A. BACON, of New-Haven. This document has but recently been brought before the public, although prepared for the Courts in August last. Soon after coming into office, after the attempted separation of the old from the Schuyler stock, by HOLBROOK, the accountant employed by the repudiating party, Mr. BACON became satisfied that the separation was not reliable, as Mr. HOLBROOK himself has since confessed it could not be made entirely so. In 1857 a new by-law was adopted authorizing that

> "Personal examinations shall be made annually of the road bed, rolling stock, buildings and other property of the Company, sometime in the month of August or September, by the Board of Directors, and by a Committee of the Board a similar examination shall be made some time in the month of February or March; *the examination of the latter to include the accounts, and the manner of keeping the same*, securities, moneys, and office effects of the Company; also, the bond given by the Treasurer and other employes of the Company, conditioned for the faithful performance of their several duties."

Mr. BACON goes on to relate in his affidavit that under this rule an examination of the books was attempted by a Committee of the Board of which he was one, but arrested by the arbitary act of the repudiating President of the concern, who repulsed the Committee with the remark, that "*he could not permit the accounts on the stock books to be examined, protested against any further procedure, and censured the Committee for taking minutes out of the office, of some of their doings there on the 20th instant. His attention was called to the vote of the Board making it the duty of the Committee to examine the accounts, &c., but that vote he did not heed, nor the powers or rights of the Committee under it. The Chairman claimed the right as a member of the Board, independent of his position on the Committee, to be informed as to all matters on any of the books or documents in the office, and also in relation to all matters confided to the Board by the stockholders.*" Mr. BACON thus goes on to point out several palpable errors in the separation, and affirms that the President himself admited to him *that from ten to twenty errors probably occured in this process*, though he subsequently failed to place this admission in form before the Board. Mr. BACON says:

> "In one instance there is an error in the posting of a transfer made May 8, 1854, by FISHER, DENNY & Co., to R. & G. L. SCHUYLER, of two hundred and forty shares. The error consists in posting two hundred and thirty shares instead of two hundred and forty. In another instance the same shares, when posted to the different accounts, debtor and credit of the buyer and seller, are divided differently as to the true number of good and bad shares which were sold and bought. These errors which I have described were found in the two accounts to which I have referred as being but partially examined. Mr. HOLBROOK's division represents CARPENTER & VERMILYE to be the holders of one hundred shares of genuine *stock*. My examination of their account on the stock-ledger satisfied me that they had transferred all their genuine shares, taking Mr. HOLBROOK's plan of division as a guide. A memorandum made by Mr. HOLBROOK in substance states that, in his statement of CARPENTER & VERMILYE's stock account, it appears that Mr. SCHUYLER permitted transfers of shares to be made by them in anticipation of their subsequently procuring other shares to make their stock account good. I saw this memorandum in the office of the Company at the time of my examination. I made a memorandum, at the time, of what occurred, as above stated, on the 27th of August, and I now testify, having refreshed my memory from that memorandum, and having it before me. * * * *The yeas and nays were taken and recorded on the question of declaring the dividend in 1857. Myself and the other member of the Board who voted against the dividend were in the minority, and the dividend was declared. No other dividend was declared while I was a Director.*"

The *Commercial* of this afternoon mentions the rumor of an overture from the Company for compromise. We do not know what real foundation there may be for this, though after the recent damning developments against the arbitrary acts of the repudiating managers, and the fact that these developments have induced a strong purpose at Albany to repeal the New-York charter of the Company, we are prepared to believe that the day of compromise, if not of recompense, draws nigh. The *Commercial* says:

> "Reports have been quite current for some days past relative to an offer of compromise having been made to the holders of the so-called spurious shares of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, by or on behalf of the Directors of that corporation, but we have not been able to trace them to any authoritative source. We trust, however, that they may have a foundation in fact, not only as an act of justice to these whose property has been declared worthless, under a most arbitrary decision, which seems to us to be founded upon no correct principle, but as a matter of practical wisdom and economy for the holders of the undisputed genuine stock.
>
> The property of these last is being wasted rapidly away in law expenses, and unless some compromise is effected, a long series of years of litigation is before the Company, which in all probability will eventually result in financial ruin. Under a judicious compromise, and a union of the conflicting interests, the contest between which casts such a cloud upon the present and future of this enterprise, it would soon surmount its past misfortunes, and take its place among the best paying railroad routes in the country."

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts ......$199,167 45 | Balance $8,026,351 26
Payments...... 193,424 68

The receipts include $68,000 for Customs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 28, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 85 bbls. Ashes, 3,251 bbs. Flour, 3,101 bbls. Corn Meal, 27,318 bushels Corn, 22 bushels Rye, 3,636 bushels Oats, 1,364 packages Provisions, and 430 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of small lots at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,268 bbls., including 1,040 bbls. Pots, and 228 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—We have heard of sales of 1,250 ℔s. American Yellow at 36c.@36½c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Adamantine are salable and firm, chiefly at 17c @18c. ℘ ℔., usual terms. Other kinds are quiet at old figures.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 mats Java at 16c.; 1,000 bags Rio on private terms; 100 bags Maracaibo at 13¼c.@14c.; and 165 bags St. Domingo at 11⅞c., ℘ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at former rates. Sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℘ ℔	8	8	8¼	8¼
Middling ℘ ℔	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair ℘ ℔	12¼	12⅜	12¾	13¼

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-day, of Silks, Ribbons, Carpetings, &c., attracted a fair attendance, yet the competition was not generally equal to the anticipation of sellers, and only really desirable fabrics brought satisfactory prices. Many lines of Silks and Ribbons were passed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more inquired for to-day. Superfine State is quite scarce, and is held firmly. The supply of most other low and medium grades is ample, and holders are willing sellers, at prices which favor purchasers. The available stock of choice extra Flour is not heavy, but is, at least, equal to the immediate wants of buyers. We have heard of sales of 8,850 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly at $5 20@$5 20; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 50, chiefly at $5 25@5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 30@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 80@$6, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra State	5 25 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30 @ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 80 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 05 @ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 20 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is plenty and depressed. The reported sales reach 1,650 bbls. in lots, at $5 85@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian is in limited demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 ℘ bbl. About 285 were sold within the range. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 55@$3 60 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 62½@$1 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention, at irregular rates. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, including White Canada and Western, with Milwaukee Club and Racine Spring, on terms not ascertained. Corn has been in fair request, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. The day's transactions add up 30,000 bushels, at 70c.@72c. for unsound; 75c.@80c. for ordinary to choice White and Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 71c. for mixed Western ℘ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 10,000 bushels, at 85c. ℘ bushel. Barley is in good demand at full rates; sales to-day 7,000 bushels State, at 80c.@81c. ℘ bushel. Oats are in slack request, including Canada at 43c.@43½; Western at 42½c.@43c.; State at 43c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@41c.; Southern at 38c.@40c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 750 bales North River at 87½c.@$1 06¼ for shipment and City use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston: 1,575 bales, chiefly to arrive, at 12½c.@12¾c. ℘ yard.

HEMP—Manilla has been in fair demand, chiefly at 6½c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔., usual credit. Other kinds have been inactive.

HIDES—Have been in pretty active request, at full rates.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 70 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots, including Scotch Pig at $24 75@$25 25 ℘ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern $1 50 ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Has been sparingly sought after at previous figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand at, in some instances, rather firmer prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 47c.@48c.; with small lots of Porto Rico at 39c.@40c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted rather more attention, including Common, at $1 62½ ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack request, chiefly at 46c.@46½c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—A good inquiry prevails for Linseed for immediate and future delivery, at from 58c.@60c., and for Olive at $1 20@$1 30 ℘ gallon. Other descriptions have been inactive at unaltered quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been reported of 775 bbls. Crude Sperm, part at from $1 40@$1 42, with some dark at $1 20@$1 25. Also, 1,300 bbls. Crude Whale at from 43½c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to March 26, '60	7,222	16,372	246,300
Same time last year	4,896	21,264	509,600

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $17 87@$18 for new Mess; $17 25 for old Mess; $14 25@$14 35 for new Prime; $12 37½@$12 75 for old Prime; $16 87@$17 for thin Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues scarce and quiet, at from 9½c @11½c., ℘ ℔. Lard is plenty and heavy. Sales 600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10⅜c.@11c., ℘ ℔. Beef is in good demand, at uniform rates. Sales 850 bbls., at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter salable and steady, at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in demand, at 9½c.@13c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 250 tcs., in lots, at from $3 37½@$4 37½ for very inferior to prime, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Liverpool is quite plenty and heavy, including fine, at $1 27½@$1 50, and ground at 75c.@78c. ℘ sack. Other kinds are attracting very little attention at old figures.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 1,200 bags, to arrive, at 10c. ℘ ℔., 6 months credit. The Boston *Shipping List* of this morning, remarks that "subsequent advices from Calcutta report that an advanced export duty has been put upon the article, and holders in consequence are firmer and look for a higher range of prices."

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Clover and Timothy at unaltered figures. Calcutta Linseed has attracted less attention, chiefly at $1 66@$1 70 ℘ bushel.

SPELTER—Is sold at 5½c.@6c. ℘ ℔., but is inactive.

SPICES—Have been sparingly purchased, at previous quotations.

SUGARS—The demand has been firm, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 900 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 6¾c.@7½c.; with 1,275 hhds. Melado, mainly at 4¾c.@5½c.; and 1,500 boxes Havana, at from 6⅞c.@8⅝c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 ℔s., at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been in limited request, at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 bbls., at 22½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there have been taken, since our last, 200 bales Cotton at 7-32d.; 20,000 bush. Corn, part in bulk, at 5d.@5½d., and part by steamer on private terms; 100 pkgs. Lard on private terms; 50 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d., and 25 hhds. Tallow at 20s. For London, 500 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 100 boxes Tobacco at 3s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s. The latest charters have been: A ship for Amsterdam, on private terms; also, according to the *Shipping List*, ship *Onward*, to Hong Kong and Shanghae and back; a schooner to a port in Spain and back; bark *David Kimball*, 440 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, Boston or Philadelphia, on private terms; a ship, 748 tons, from Leghorn to New-York or Boston, $6,000; ship *Mont Blanc*, 620 tons, and ship *Alice*, 627 tons, from City Point to Bremen, Tobacco, 31s.; a Bre. bark hence to Bremen, Resin, 3s.; Bre. schooner *Adler*, 120 tons, from Kingston, Jamaica, to Bremen, £400; Norw. brig *Habor*, 325 tons, from Norfolk to Kingston, Jamaica, hhd. staves, thence to London, £850; a Sic. schooner, 200 tons, hence to Malta, $1,000; ship *Empress of the Sea*, 1,756 tons, from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton, ⅜d.; a brig, 200 tons, from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $21; a schooner, 100 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,050; a schooner to Jacmel and back, boards out, $9 ℘ M., round voyage; a brig, 191 tons, from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a bark, 292 tons, from Arroyo, P. R., to New-York, 37½c. and $3; a brig, 200 tons, from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, hhd. Staves, $12; ship *Riga*, 586 tons, to Havana, $2,600; a bark, 404 tons, same voyage, $1,900; a British schooner, 157 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,800; a brig, 350 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; one, 343 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 38c., Melado 34c., Molasses and Honey $3 50, and Mahogany and Cedar $12.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 28, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers ***realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold*** **on commission.**

BUTTER.

The market for old Butter has completely broken down. The feeling now is to get rid of it at some price, and anything that is offered above grease prices is readily accepted by most houses. It is apparent that an immense amount of old Butter will find no market, and ultimately be sold for 9c. to 10c. English shippers are shy, and offer 11c. to 12c. for good State Butter. There are some exceptions to this state of feeling; really fine dairies, that are coming in daily, command our best quotations, and even higher, but we refer to the bulk of Butter which is mostly of common quality. New Butter is arriving in small lots and selling at 20c. to 25c.

New Butter, ℘ ℔	20 @ 25
Orange County, ℘ ℔	20 @ 22
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ℘ ℔	16 @ 18
Fair half-firkin tubs, ℘ ℔	11 @ 13
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℘ ℔	15 @ 18
Fair State Dairy, firkins	12 @ 14
Welsh, tubs, fine, ℘ ℔	15 @ 17
Welsh tubs, fair	12 @ 14
Western Reserve, choice, ℘ ℔	11 @ 12
Ohio, fair to prime, ℘ ℔	9 @ 11
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℘ ℔	9 @ 11
Roll Butter, State, ℘ ℔	9 @ 11

CHEESE

Is quiet and unchanged in price.

Fine State, ℘ ℔	11½ @ 13
Fair State, ℘ ℔	10½ @ 11
Fine Ohio, ℘ ℔	10½ @ 11
English Dairy, Ohio, ℘ ℔	11 @ 12½
English Dairy, Goshen, ℘ ℔	12 @ 14
Pineapple, ℘ ℔	14 @ 16

EGGS.

The receipts are heavy, and prices have fluctuated from 13c. to 14½c., settling down to-day at 13c. to 13½c. for good marks.

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples are plenty and selling at 6c. for State and Western, and 5c. to 6c. for Southern, in barrels. Dried Peaches of prime quality are scarce and wanted. Dark Fruit is hardly salable. Green Apples are arriving freely, but mostly in bad order. Sound Fruit selling at our quotations.

Dried Apples, State, ℘ ℔	6 @ —
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℘ ℔	5 @ 6
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℘ ℔	8 @ 16
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	8 @ 8½
Dried Blackberries, ℘ ℔	8 @ 9
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℘ ℔	20 @ —
Dried Plums, ℘ ℔	— @ 20
Dried Raspberries, ℘ ℔	18 @ —
Apples, Greenings, ℘ bbl	2 75 @ 3 00
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ℘ bbl	4 00 @ —
Apples, Gilliflowers, ℘ bbl	4 00 @ —
Cranberries, ℘ bbl	10 00 @ 11 00

SEEDS

Of all kinds are dull and drooping—Clover selling at 6½c. to 7c. Timothy, $3 to $3 25. Flax, $1 50 to $1 55.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans of prime quality are in better request, and we advance our figures a trifle. Peas are plenty, and dealers working off stock before buying more.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ℘ bushel	$1 25 @ —
Medium, new, ℘ bushel	90 @ 1 10
Kidney, ℘ bushel	1 75 @ —
Marrowfat, ℘ bushel	1 50 @ —
Red, ℘ bushel	— @ 2 50
China, ℘ bushel	1 75 @ —

PEAS.

Canada, ℘ bushel	75 @ 80
Canada Green, ℘ bushel	1 00 @ 1 25
Black-eyed, ℘ bushel	— @ 1 50
Marrowfat, Green, ℘ bushel	1 75 @ —
Marrowfat White, ℘ bushel	— @ 1 50

POULTRY AND GAME

Capons, ℘ ℔	21 @ —
Turkeys, Canada, ℘ ℔	12 @ 13
Turkeys, dressed, ℘ ℔	18 @ —
Fowls, dressed, ℘ ℔	14 @ 16
Chickens, dressed, ℘ ℔	14 @ 18
Ducks, dressed, ℘ ℔	18 @ 20
Geese, fat, ℘ ℔	13 @ 15
Squabs, ℘ dozen	2 25 @ 2 25
Wild Pigeons, ℘ dozen	62 @ 75
Wild Duck, ℘ pair	[illegible] @ 1 [illegible]
Wood Ducks, ℘ pair	1 [illegible] @ 1 [illegible]
Quail, ℘ dozen	1 [illegible] @ 1 [illegible]
Canvas-Back Ducks, ℘ pair	2 00 @ 2 25
Red-Head Ducks, ℘ pair	75 @ 87½
Partridges, ℘ pair	75 @ 87
English Snipe, ℘ pair	2 50 @ 3 00
Venison, saddle, ℘ ℔	6 @ 7
Venison Carcase	4 @ 5
Bear Meat	— @ 12
Wild Geese, each	75 @ 1 00
Grouse, ℘ pair	37½ @ 50
Teal, per pair	37 @ 50
Widgeon	37 @ 50
Black Ducks	62 @ 75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias	50 @ 55
Potatoes, Sweet, ℘ bbl	3 00 @ 3 25
Dykeman, ℘ bbl	2 00 @ 2 25
Mercers, ℘ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Peach Blows, ℘ bbl	1 25 @ 1 50
Junes, ℘ bbl	1 50 @ —
Western Reds, ℘ bbl	1 12 @ 1 25
Jersey Whites, ℘ bbl	1 00 @ 1 12½
Pink Eyes, ℘ bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
Carters, ℘ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Buck Eyes, ℘ bbl	1 25 @ 1 50
Onions, Red, ℘ bbl	1 00 @ 1 75
Onions, White, ℘ bbl	2 25 @ 2 75
Onions, yellow, ℘ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Turnips, white, ℘ bbl	— @ 75
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ℘ bbl	1 12½ @ —
Beets, ℘ bbl	1 00 @ —
Carrots, ℘ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Parsnips, ℘ bbl	1 00 @ —
Cabbages, ℘ 100	3 00 @ 6 00
Garlic, ℘ 100	[illegible] @ [illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR.

The receipts are increasing daily, and prices are lower—good Sugar selling at 10c. to 13c. The prospects of a large crop are considered good.

BEESWAX

In request at 35c.@36c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28, 1860.

These markets have generally been well supplied during the past week. Beeves have come in moderately, but there is no scarcity, and prices remain as at last quotations. More of the animals have been of a heavy class, which gives a larger amount of beef than the corresponding numbers one week ago. The continuance of the Lenten season, and a plentiful supply of eggs, at reduced rates, cause a diminished demand for beef, so that the 3,640 head—less than last year's average—has been ample for the wants of butchers....Milch Cows sell a shade better. The receipts of fresh animals show 109 less than the previous week. Numbers are still unsold, and those having cows in the country for sale had better dispose of them there....Calves are quite plenty, and rather cheaper than one week ago, especially those which only weigh about 60 ℔s. alive, and whose hoofs are scarcely hardened. The best calves rarely bring over 6½c. ℘ ℔., live weight....Sheep are not as plenty, and the best command slightly advanced rates, or say 6½c.@7½c., live weight, for wool sheep, of prime quality. A lot of very fair shear sheep brought 6c. The stock has all been sold....Hogs are plenty, and ¼c.@½c. cheaper. Large numbers remain unsold on the market.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,646	174	856	4,757	6,256
Previous week	3,430	283	835	5,484	4,881
Same w'k last year	2,525	237	854	4,810	5,134

Weekly average of beeves for 1859 3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858 3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857 3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 15,689. Total number received the previous week, 14,963, being an increase of 776.

Of the 3,646 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,037 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 438 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 101 were yarded at BROWNING's; 31 at O'BRIEN's, on Sixth-street; and 39 at CHAMBERLAIN's yards, on Robinson-street. Sales were light at Bergen Hill in consequence of smaller receipts over the Erie Road, and some that did come in were too late to be offered over the river.

Of the 3,037 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 549 head came from Ohio, 470 from New-York, 129 from Indiana, 1,049 from Illinois, 27 from Pennsylvania, 78 from Canada, 242 from Michigan, 366 from Iowa, 60 from Virginia, 23 from New-Jersey, and 14 from Missouri, and 30 from Kentucky. Illinois is again a large contributor, furnishing one-third of the stock.

The 3,475 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,165; Hudson River Railroad, 1,377; Harlem Railroad, 73; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 404; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 69; Hudson River Boats, 367. The New-York Central and Hudson River railroads are now bringing the largest portions of the stock. Drovers wish to give the Eastern buyers a chance at their cattle at Albany.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

As far as the weather was concerned nothing better could have been asked for during the two Cattle sales' days. Bright, clear and rather cool, butchers had no misgivings about the prospect of exposing even thick beef upon their stalls. At the opening of the market, on Tuesday, there were some fears among the buyers of first-class cattle that they could not all be supplied, and sales commenced quite brisk at 10c.@10½c. for prime, with 11c. for a few of the choice. Other grades, as a consequence, went off lively, and by noon a comparatively large business had been done. Later in the day sales were slower, and the trade was far from being lively to-day, especially on the poorer classes, some of which sold as much lower than the same grades brought last Wednesday, as the first sales were higher, so that upon the whole we scarcely vary our quotations of last week.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	10½c.@11c.	10½c.@11c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	6½c.@ 7½c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 9c.	8¾c.@ 9c.

As compared with this time last year, the prices of to-day are fully 1½c. ℘ ℔. lower than then. The receipts of the present week are 1,100 greater than the corresponding week last season. Looking over our tables of prices last year, we find the maximum rates were reached during the latter part of May, when grass cattle began to arrive. From what we can gather of the amount of cattle being fed, we do not think last year's prices will be reached, and it will not surprise us if some of our future markets during April and May should give a lower average than the present. There are large numbers of cattle being fed in the distilleries, some of which are very soon to be sent to market, so that with the other supplies which may naturally be expected there is little prospect of a permanent scarcity....The cattle of yesterday and to-day were generally of fair quality, many of them large and a little coarse, with a fair show of nice killing steers. Speculation ran pretty high at Albany, nor did it stop when the cattle reached here, many droves being sold and resold again before they were finally retailed to butchers. It is customary for brokers and others buying droves at Albany to pay enough money down to secure the lot, and usually there is no trouble. One case, however, is now undergoing litigation, where a firm paid less upon a drove at Albany than they would lose by retailing them here. The result was they forfeited what they had paid, and refused to receive the cattle when they arrived here. The original owner brings suit to recover what he lost by their failing to comply with the engagement. It may yet be necessary to put drovers and others on their guard against this class of speculators, even to calling names.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant readers some idea of the character of the sales:

E. WHEATON sold one car load of Tompkins County, N. Y., cattle, for J. BATES. They were a prime, well-fed lot of No. 1 Steers, rated 9½ cwt., and brought 10¾c. For the choice 11c. ℘ ℔., to be weighed, was refused. They were of BATES' own feeding.

WHITE & SON sold for H. R. SMITH & Co., 81 Illinois Steers, of good flesh, rated 7½ cwt., at $75 each, or 10c. ℘ ℔.

H. MYERS sold 68 Ohio cattle, bought of RENICK & MOORE. They would dress 7 cwt., and brought 9½c. They were just a fair lot, rather green.

J. C. HOAG sold 130 Illinois Steers and Oxen for HOLLINGSWORTH & PHELPS, commonish, 6½ cwt. cattle, which brought 8¾c. ℘ ℔.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for A. CROSBY 66 Illinois steers, of say 6½ cwt., mixed and rather rough cattle, at 9c.@9½c. Also, wholesale, on his account, 30 prime Kentucky beeves at 10c. They would dress 8¼ cwt., and were purchased at Albany of Mr. COON.

B. BARTRAM had 30 common cattle for D. J. CROUSE, of Ohio, mixed steers, cows and heifers, which brought $55 50 each, or about 9c. ℘ ℔. Also, on account of himself and brother, 50 mixed cattle, bought at Albany, rated 7¼ cwt., and brought 9c.@10c.

D. G. CULVER sold on his own account, 32 Ill. steers and oxen, from fair to very good, of 9 cwt., which brought 9c.@10½c. Also, 28 very good Ohio steers, of 8 cwt., which run out at 10c.

GEORGE AYRAULT sold for UPTON & ROOK 28 Illinois, and 26 State steers, mostly of fair quality, which would dress about 7 cwt., at 9c.@9½c.—a few, 10c.

I. BUDLONG sold for SPALDING & FIELD, 33 pretty heavy, but coarse, oxen and steers from Michigan, of say 7½ cwt., at 8c.@9½c. Also, 16 of WELTS' Michigan cattle, rated 7 cwt., which brought 8½c.@9½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, on their own account, 64 good Illinois cattle, which they bought at the Yards. Rated 7½ cwt., and run out at 10c. Also, 23 very fine cattle from Burlington County, N. J., fed by W. NEWBOLD. They would dress 9 cwt., and brought 10½c.

T. GILLIS sold on his own account 52 Ohio and 16 Illinois cattle. They were all pretty nice steers, and brought 8c.@9c. Rated 6¼ cwt.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold 49 rough Iowa cattle, for sundry owners, at 8c.@9½c. They were uneven stags, oxen and steers. Also, 30 fine still-fed State steers, for STONIKER & COOLEY. Rated about 7½ cwt., and brought 9c.@10½c. They were smooth and fat.

H. HURD sold, on his own account, 64 fair Illinois, &c., steers, of say 7¼ cwt., at 9¼c.@10c.

STILES & DAWSON sold 34 Iowa cattle, for COLEGROVE, oxen and steers, rather coarse, at 8½c.@10c.; and 17 Ohio steers, for CARROLL, of 5 cwt.@6½ cwt., at 9c.@10c. They were of good quality.

T. WHEELER, for WOOLARD & JOHNSON, 61 Iowa steers and oxen, of rather common quality, at 9c. on 7 cwt.

C. J. TEED sold for Dr. CLARK 48 pretty fair, but rather light Ohio steers, of near 7 cwt., at 9½c.@10c.

S. ULERY for J. T. ALEXANDER, 76 pretty good Illinois steers, of say 7¼ cwt., at 9c.@10c.

BLOOMER & WHEELER sold 34 fairish Ohio steers, which they picked up at the yards. Rated 7½ cwt. and run out, at 9c.@10½c.

VAIL & CLARK sold 89 fairish Iowa cattle for J. PIERSON, Jr., rated 7½ cwt., at 8c.@9½c. Some of them were rather coarse. Also a small lot of State cattle, among which was one premium pair fat animals, owned by DYER, which weighed upon the scales at the yards 4,080 ℔s., and would probably dress 24 cwt. They were taken by J. ESSIG, at $240, or 10c. ℘ ℔. It is getting late in the season for such heavy animals, most butchers preferring a fat steer of 8 cwt.

MILCH COWS.

After the very large receipts of last week, and the losses sustained upon them, dealers have brought and sent in more sparingly, but quite enough for the present limited wants of buyers. Good cows are still worth more in the country than here, as all cannot be sold. It is difficult to get over $55 for a very choice cow, and good ones are plenty at $40@$45. The receipts for the past week were as follows: ALLERTON, 20; BROWNING, 82; CHAMBERLAIN, 43; and O'BRIEN, 29, making a total of 174, against 283 last week. There is a slightly improved demand just now, as private gentlemen are buying occasionally.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts continue to increase, and calves are worth ¼c.@½c. ℘ ℔, live weight, less than they were one week ago. The greatest increase in numbers are of that class known as "bobs" or "kittens," which are from a few days to a week old, and only weigh 50 ℔s to 60 ℔s alive, whereas a fine calf of four to six weeks should dress 60 ℔s to 75 ℔s. We quote calves, selling slow, at 6c.@6½c. ℘ ℔., live weight—rarely 7c.—for prime; 5½c.@6c. for good, and 5c. for medium. "Bobs" bring $1@$2 each. At ALLERTON's 615 were offered during the week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These come in slowly, as may be expected until after the general shearing. Even now about one-half the receipts are shorn sheep, although it is inhuman to expose them to the inclemency of the season. Some of the stock has been very good, and on this class a slight advance may be noted. Generally, however, prices are unchanged. A prime lot of wool sheep will bring 6½c.@7c. ℘ ℔., live weight—for a premium lot 7½c. was paid. Shorn sheep are worth about 6c.

BROWNING, who is repairing his Sixth-street market, and in consequence has had light receipts during the past week, reports but 857 head, mostly sheared, brought in, 533 from Ohio, by H. DOWNING; 150 from Pennsylvania, by G. B. HOLCOMBE; 62 from New-Jersey, 39 by HOLCOMBE, and 23 by HUNT & HUFF; 103 from Canada, by G. S. PUTNAM. There was no stock at this market to-day, and but few reports made out by the brokers.

R. H. HUME gives in sales of 160 sheared sheep at $618 99; 192 do. do. at $828 74, and 103 wool sheep at $725 25, making an average of $5 21 each.

BELLIS & KENT sold but two lots, one of 183 head, for $1,578 03, and 39 for $160, which gives the high average of $7 83 ℘ head. They were mostly fat Jersey sheep.

At O'BRIEN's also, in Sixth-street, there were a few sheep on hand, of 1,434 received during the past week. Some of them were of prime quality, especially 100 State Leicestershire sheep fed by JURIAN WINNE, a few miles out of Albany. Mr. WINNE has well earned the reputation of being one of the best feeders in the State, of which some stock yet to come to this market will be conclusive evidence. The 100 alluded to were sold by McGRAW & O'BRIEN, as follows: 3 to W. LALOR, $51; 20 to B. LAWRENCE, at 7¾c. ℘ ℔., live weight, or $235 72; 55 to M. TABIN, $643 62; and 22, scattering, for $264, making a total of $1,194 34, or an average of $11 94 each. The 20 sold to B. LAWRENCE weighed 157 ℔s. each. Mr. WINNE recently sold 4 blooded sheep, to go to California, at $50 each.

The other sales at this market were 155 sheep, for $993 81; 356, for $1,827 12; 192, for $990; 15, for $88 27; 154, for $693 75; 46, for $249 12; 50, for $214; and 73, for $381—making a total of 1,257 sheep, which brought $7,576 20. The total receipts of 1,434 at this market were brought in, 717 by W. T. Crittenden; 75, J. Van Alstine; 47, S. Beckwith; 26, E. Hunt; 116, J. Ayrault; 100, J. Winne; 115, H. Bates; 158, G. W. Swarthout, all from New-York State; and 40 Massachusetts stock, by F. M. Olmstead.

ALLERTON reports 898 sheep, and CHAMBERLAIN 1,568.

SWINE.

Larger receipts have caused a decline of fully ¼c. ℘ ℔. live weight, and at this decline several lots, or over 1,000 head, are unsold, with a moderate inquiry after fresh pork, now that warm weather is approaching. HUGHES & FRENCH give 1,261 as the fresh receipts at the Thirty-seventh-street yards, nearly all of which have been sold. ALLERTON reports 4,757 hogs at the Western yards, foot of Fortieth-street, where G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, reports prices as follows:

	Live weight.	Dead weight
Corn Hogs, Prime	6⅜c.@6⅝c.	8c. @8¼c.
Corn Hogs, Medium	6¼c.@6⅜c.	8c. @8⅛c.
Still-fed Hogs, fat	6c. @6¼c.	7½c.@7¾c.
Mast-fed Hogs	5c. @5½c.	7c. @7½c.

Market slow, with 1,200 unsold, and if arrivals continue as heavy as they have been prices will go still lower.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

The supply at the principal stables at the beginning of the week was 1,130 head. The sales have been less extensive. The weather has not been favorable for the exhibition of stock. To-day business was somewhat brisker. A slight decline has occurred in the value of working horses, the demand having been very moderate, and many owners having manifested an eagerness to sell. Good cart horses have been sold as low as $140@$165 each, or $350@$400 ℘ pair. Some very fine horses of this description brought as much as $200 each, but these were exceptional instances. Carriage horses have been more sought after. The sales, however, have not been numerous. Included in the sales were two pair, at $1,000 ℘ pair; one pair at $800; one pair at $700, and one pair at $650. These, which were all in fine condition, came from the western portion of our own State....There has not been much inquiry for roadsters. A few have been sold at from $250@$300 each. Good saddle horses are scarce and are wanted. Those in market are held at high rates. Well trained stock command remunerative price....The total sales of horses, this week, have been 341 head, of which there were sold by:

Chamberlin	73	J. O. Taylor	15
Post & Nichols	76	Campbell	15
McCauley	28	McRoberts	14
Abraham & Sanborn	20	Mapes	13
Oakley & Whitson	16		

The unsold stock remaining at the stables this evening amounts to 953 head, being a smaller number than at the close of last week. It may be added, in conclusion, that the general health of the horses in market the past week shows a marked improvement.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, March 26.

CATTLE—The market promised to open with considerable animation, but train after train continued to come in until 3 P. M., when the receipts for the week reached 3,000 head—nearly 600 more than last week. The excess in the supply tends to check operations, and a few sales made at the opening hardly indicate the true tone of the market.

At the opening holders advanced their views ¼c.@½c. ℘ ℔., live weight, above last week's quotations, but they have been compelled to recede, and the market is now a little stronger than then—none at all, in fact, on the lower grades. About 600 or 700 will go East, say 300 to meet the demand in this vicinity, and the remainder for New-York, the bulk of which will go through in first hands. The average quality is not above medium, but the cattle, while coarse in most instances, are heavier than usual.

There are three or four small droves of premium on sale, for two of which 6c. ℘ ℔. has been offered and refused. One drove is from Onondaga County and the other from Ohio. This last drove is estimated to weigh about 1,100 ℔s. in the beef. 200 head included in our table of receipts are at East Albany, and not on the market, having been consigned through to New-York, and several droves, numbering altogether about 250 head, were shipped Saturday evening.

Freights are without change.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating seventeen cattle to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Cattle	3,005	2,448	1,648
Sheep	2,914	3,130	2,061
Hogs	640	—	886

	Ave weekly r'pts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	2,542	33,335	25,632
Sheep	4,112	52,649	51,992
Hogs	715	5,080	9,838

PRICES—We make but slight alterations in our quotations:

	This week.	Last week.
	@6c.	—
Premium	4⅞c.@5¼c.	4¾c.@5¼c.
Extra	4⅛c @4¾c.	4¼c.@4¾c.
First quality	3½c.@4¼c.	3½c.@4c.
Second quality	2¾c.@3c.	2½c.@2¾c.
Third quality	2¼c.@2½c.	— @2½c.
Inferior		

HOGS—We have nothing to report.

MILCH COWS—Are in light request at $28@$45 each—calf included.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 26, 1860.

The offerings of beef cattle show a falling off as compared with those of last week, and the market, under a brisk demand, has improved 75c. the 100 ℔s.; the sales at the different yards reach about 1,600 head, at $4@$4 50, gross; and from $5 up to $9 50@$10 50 for common to good and prime quality, including a few extra cattle at $11 ℘ 100 ℔s.

About 300 cows sold at prices ranging from $25 to $50 each, as to condition.

Some 2,000 hogs were brought in this week, the demand was good; sales include 1,427 head, at IMHOFF's, at $7 50@$8 50 for still-fed, and $8@$9 for good corn-fed; 510 also sold by MILLER, at the Avenue Yard, at $8@$8 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Of sheep, the receipts and sales were about 3,000 head, at 5½c.@7c. ℘ ℔., gross.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIE O'REILLY—OUR GAL—THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—PIZARRO—THE YOUNG HEIRESS—THE BROKEN SWORD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA JOIE DE LA MAISON—BRUNO LE FILEUR.

DODWORTH'S ACADEMY—GRAND CONCERT.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Petitions in favor of the House Homestead bill and of a uniform bankrupt law were presented to the Senate yesterday. The Navy Pay bill was so amended that Captains at sea should receive a salary of $4,000; those who were waiting orders and are on leave, $3,000, and those discharging other duties $3,600. After some other unimportant amendments the bill was read a third time and passed. An interesting debate occurred in the House on the bill recently reported from the Committee on the Judiciary to suppress polygamy in the Territories of the United States. Mr. BRANCH suggested that if polygamy was declared criminal, there would be no reason why the same action might not be taken regarding Slavery. He could not vote for this provision of the bill, which made penal laws applicable to all the Territories of the United States. Neither could Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. CLARK stated that the Committee on Territories had it in contemplation to report a bill parceling out Utah among the neighboring territories, so that the people themselves might remove the evil of polygamy. A disposition decidedly favorable to the measure under discussion was shown by the vote on a motion to lay the subject on the table, 19 members recording their names in the affirmative, and 148 in the negative. Five thousand extra copies of the report on our commercial relations, and of the last volume of the survey for a Pacific Railroad by Gov. STEVENS, were ordered to be printed. Sitting in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the House rejected the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, increasing the amount for the National Armories from $250,000 to $400,000.

Among the bills which passed the State Senate yesterday, were those to incorporate the American Geological Society and to provide for the more certain punishment of frauds by] bankers and trustees. Progress was reported on the *Pro-Rata* bill as passed by the Assembly. The bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Act was briefly discussed, and made the special order for Friday morning. Action bearing more directly upon the interests of this City was taken in the Assembly. The Seventh-avenue; the Fourteenth-street; the Avenue D; the Tenth-avenue and Forty-second street; the Houston-street; the Barclay-street and Broadway with the fare fixed at three cents; and the Brooklyn and Broadway Railway bills were reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. The bill in favor of confirming the Ninth-avenue Railroad franchise was reported favorably. So were those concerning the Commissioners of Emigration and the Marine Hospital; to authorize the laying out of the northern portion of the City of New-York, and to preserve the public peace on Sunday. An attempt to put forward this latter bill was defeated. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was defeated by a vote of 56 to 62, but the motion to lay on tho table, after a reconsideration, was carried, so the measure has still some chance of life. During the evening session the Grinding Committee reported a number of bills to be moved forward. Among them was that amending the New-York City Charter. The Tax Levy for this City was amended by striking out the clause for the payment of judgments.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a block of tenement-houses, Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 West Forty-fifth-street, the loss of life attending which was as appalling as that which resulten from the recent Elm-street conflagration. Ten human beings—two mothers and eight children—were burned to death. The buildings were miserably constructed, of wood, and four stories in height, with narrow stairways, and no means of egress by way of the roof. The fire caught under the stairway of No. 90, and very soon afterwards the upper stories of the three buildings adjoining were in flames. The dead are Mrs. WHEELER and four children, and Mrs. BENNETT and four children. The loss of property was not serious. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. A Coroner's inquest was held ,yesterday, which resulted in a verdict censuring the owners of the property—the heirs of Dr. ALLEN—for not having ladders in the houses by which the inmates might have escaped through the scuttle in the roof.

Dates from Havana to the 25th are received by way of Charleston. The Sugar market was firm with a brisk demand; Muscovado selling at 7½@8¼. Freights had slightly declined. Exchange on London was 12½@14 per cent. premium, and on New-York 2½@3¼ premium.

The preliminary examination of JOHNSON, otherwise known as HICKS—in regard to whom the charge of murdering his captain and two fellow-seamen, on board the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, seems to have been already prejudged by the public—was commenced before one of the United States Commissioners (WHITE). JOHNSON denied all knowledge of the crime. On behalf of the Government a great many witnesses were examined, whose testimony forms a chain of circumstantial evidence against the prisoner which it seems impossible for him to break through. The examination is to be resumed this morning.

The Chinaman Sam Patch or JACKALOW, charged with the murders of Capt. LEETE and his brother on board the sloop *Spray*, of Guilford, Conn., was examined yesterday at Jersey City, before United States Commissioner J. P. VROOM. Five or six witnesses were examined with regard to the ownership of the sloop, the business in which she was engaged when she left New-York the last time, the capacity in which the accused acted on board, and other matters of moment. Two overcoats which were found on the accused, were identified as belonging to the two missing men. The case was adjourned to Friday, at 10 o'clock P. M., when other important witnesses will be examined. Among the articles taken from the cabin of the sloop were two horse-pistols, which had evidently been lately discharged.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, the second trial of JAMES SHEPHERD, convicted Dec. 14, 1857, of murder and arson in the first degree, was commenced, the day being occupied in the impanneling of a Jury. The circumstances of the case, from the frequent reference made to them, are familiar to the public. SHEPHERD has been twice sentenced to be hung, but in November last the Court of Appeals granted him a new trial. The examination of witnesses will commence to-day.

The New-Jersey Democratic State Convention, which was in session yesterday at Trenton, adopted resolutions denouncing the position taken by the Republican members of Congress regarding the protection of slave property; declaring that the Constitution and the Union must be maintained, that federal legislation on Slavery must be limited by the provisions of the Constitution, and that every State has a right to protect itself against invasion from fanatics. A discriminating tariff in favor of home products is also recommended. Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER is indorsed as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but no preference is expressed for the Presidency. Hon. WM. WRIGHT leads the list of Senatorial delegates.

The Abolitionists of Philadelphia were in a painful state of excitement yesterday, over the fugitive slave who was arrested there on Tuesday. An ineffectual attempt was made to rescue the prisoner while the officers were returning him to jail. Nine negroes and one white man were arrested for participating in the disturbance.

Dr. HIRAM COX, liquor inspector for Cincinnati, delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute, upon the subject of adulterated and spurious liquors, and their fatal effects upon drinkers. Several specimens of liquor were analyzed, all of which were found to contain poisonous ingredients.

The Stock Market yesterday, after some fluctuations towards easier prices in the forenoon, closed generally steady, and on Panama and Pacific Shares quite firm.

Cotton was in moderate demand at steady prices. A livelier inquiry prevailed for most kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions. Flour and Wheat, however, were depressed. Sugars were pretty freely dealt in. Other branches of trade exhibited no really noticeable alterations. There were 374 vessels of all classes in port.

At the live stock markets yesterday, beeves sold at last week's rates, viz.: prime animals at 10½c. @11c. ℔ lb., dressed weight; good, 9½c.@10c.; and ordinary at 8c., with an average of 9c. for all the animals sold. The supply was sufficient for all, as the yards were barely cleared at night. The market showed but little animation. Milch cows are not as abundant, but quite sufficient for all the wants of milkmen and private persons who begin to buy for their families. Veals are abundant and cheaper, especially the very young ones. Sheep are rather scarce, and mutton continues high. Good mutton is worth 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb., net weight. Hogs are abundant and cheaper. Large numbers are left unsold.

Politics Down East.

Rhode Island and Connecticut are in a ferment. Our Special Correspondents have sent us full and racy reports of both the Republican and Democratic meetings, processions, speeches and speculations in both States, and we print as much of them this morning as we can possibly make room for. This correspondence will give a very fair and reliable idea of the vigor and vehemence of the contest, and enable our readers to judge of the probable results.

The Republicans seem to have the advantage of their opponents. They have the sympathy of the great mass of the people with their sentiments and opinions. It is perfectly idle for Mayor WOOD to preach to the freemen of Connecticut the essential justice, and the great advantages of Slavery, or to attempt to horrify them by pictures of the horrible results that would flow from the triumph of Abolition. Our worthy Mayor is in the wrong latitude for such experiments. He makes a fatal mistake if he supposes himself to be addressing the same sort of an audience as that which listens to him in Mozart Hall, or applauds his eloquence in the Sixth or Eleventh Wards.

In fact, Mayor WOOD is generally thought to have made a very serious mistake in going to Connecticut on this political mission. The Republicans at Albany look with no special favor upon his attempts to defeat the party in Connecticut, and are not as zealous for the new Charter as they were before his departure. Many Democrats in this City, moreover, who see that WOOD intends to reap all the glory and rewards of a victory, are disinclined to contribute largely to such a result. And to crown all, his peculiar line of argument is not calculated to win any special favor for the cause in Connecticut.

Our correspondents write, that in neither of the two States have the threats of disunion produced any sensible effect. Even the manufacturers, who have been especially addressed, and who were supposed to be peculiarly sensitive to the prospect of losing their markets, pay very little attention to these menaces, and vote as they please, without any reference to them. The fact is, the game of bullying has not succeeded in the least thus far, in any Northern State.

The Tenure by Fire.

If anything could be surprising in the history of human selfishness at this stage of the world's long and dark experience, it would be the intelligence that a certain number of New-York landlords have dared to outrage the common instincts of mankind and the principles of Christianity, by proffering a petition to the Legislature against the passage of any law regulating the construction of tenement-houses for the poor. Such a law has been introduced, as our readers know, at Albany. It was drawn up, not under the pressure of the tremendous facts revealed by the Legislative inquiry of 1856 into the moral and material condition of the tenement population of the metropolis; not for the purpose of diminishing the aggregate of human disease and human crime engendered by the inadequacies and the indecencies of the accommodation provided for thousands of American citizens in this richest of American cities; not with the determined intention on the part of our Republican lawmakers to attack fever in its strongholds, and incest in its dens. True, the report of the Legislative Committee of 1856 had exposed the existence of these strongholds and the horrible influences of these dens. It had painted simply, clearly, without coloring too intense, or forms too exaggerated, a picture of life in New-York, from which we should have shrunk in horror and incredulity had it been offered to us as an image of the wynds of Glasgow or the slums of the Ile St. Louis. But the matter had slept, for no special catastrophe came to thrust it in all its hideous realities before the community at large.

It was only when the fiery cross flashed upon us from the burning walls of that house in Elm-street that we gave heed to this hideous evil. It was only when the prosperous and well-intentioned citizens of New-York were brought, as it were, face to face over their comfortable morning coffee with the agonies of women and children, with the despair of strong men ruined in an hour, and robbed of hope and home alike in the annihilation of their families, that the City for the first time began fairly to consider whether we had been doing our duty to these poor and dependent classes among us. Catastrophes like that which took place in Elm-street cannot be lightly dealt with by any community claiming a place among civilized States. The "right to life and liberty" is a mockery indeed, if no concern for either is to be shown by the law in its previsions and provisions for the safety and advantage of property.

Accordingly, we have seen a bill brought into the Assembly for the purpose of enforcing upon the builders of tenement houses something like a decent regard for the lives of those who are to inhabit them. With this bill no fault can reasonably be found. If it, perhaps, diminishes the immediate profits, it assuredly enhances the ultimate security of the builders of these houses themselves, by protecting a great population from the suffering which prompts to sedition, and from the injustice which undermines all practical loyalty to the State. It is, in a word, an eminently and imperatively proper measure to be adopted by an American Legislature, the offspring of popular suffrage, and the natural guardian of popular rights.

Yet this bill has been opposed by petition; and men enjoying all the prerogatives of property under the sanction of our laws, and at the mercy of the good-feeling and propriety of our vast population, have not hesitated to assume the responsibility of asserting a "right to deal with their own," which involves the absolute certainty of a gross and grievous wrong to hundreds of others, their less fortunate fellow-citizens. The frightful recurrence yesterday morning of another "Elm-street massacre," resulting in the death of at least ten human beings by suffocation or the flames, is a solemn and startling commentary upon this shameless and sanguinary egotism. The building which was yesterday consumed was constructed entirely of wood: its halls were of five feet, its stairways of two feet in width. Of course, in ordinary circumstances such a cage as this must have been fatal to its occupants. To live in it was to be condemned to a lingering death by disease. Once kindled into conflagration, the condition of the edifice can only be likened to that of the colossal wicker-baskets, which tradition assures us used to be employed by the ancient Druids in their horrible sacrificial rites. Reared to a height less perilous than that of the New-York funeral piles, these baskets were filled with human beings; fire was set to them, and the mystic deities of barbarous Britain were presumed to smile upon the odious offering. The landlords of New-York City seem disposed to take their place in the world's social history as Druids without a faith, and barbarians in broadcloth. We can only hope that the Legislature will have the decency and dignity to deny them this disgraceful satisfaction.

Childhood and Crime.

A day or two since, we commented upon the reply made by a convicted criminal in one of our Courts to that formal summons by which our Law, "the sum of human wisdom," after silencing a prisoner during the whole course of his trial, when his words might possibly serve the ends of justice, requests him to offer any observations that may occur to his mind upon a sentence, which he could neither shake nor change were his tongue as the tongue of an angel. The case of this man, WILLIAMS, sentenced to eight years of imprisonment, with no power in all that time to provide for the sustenance, comfort and education of four motherless children, may well arrest the attention of the most amiable of optimists upon the fearful inadequacy—to brand it with no sterner name—of our existing criminal jurisprudence, to the work which society expects it to accomplish. Our laws are supposed to be aimed not only at the punishment of crime, but at its prevention; and we make it one of the loudest of our many loud boasts over the philanthropic progress of modern times, that we have gilded the social necessity of chastisement with the divine quality of reformation, in our systems of prison discipline. Yet here we find ourselves, not only sending the criminal to pass eight years of his life, as it were, in an exhausted receiver, under an absolute *vacuum* of all human motives, either to amendment or newness of life, empty alike of hope and fear; but actually condemning four innocent children to that utter destitution, both material and spiritual, which is the first stage, the primary school of habitual crime. In doing this, of course, we deliberately inflict upon the community the almost moral certainty of whatever suffering and loss four young lives surrendered up, by order of the Court to evil, and that continually can prepare for themselves and us!

It is tolerably clear—is it not?—that if all be for the best in the best of all possible worlds, the best of all possible worlds has not yet been fully organized under the ægis of the Empire State? One of the most important elements of political economy—the economy of human character—is still evidently susceptible of profitable cultivation by our Legislature and our Judiciary. We achieve the penal service of the State at a quite extravagant cost, when we are obliged to throw away four human souls for the chance of mending one; and that protection to property is of little value which avenges a single theft by creating a new brood of thieves.

It would be no unprofitable task to inquire how considerable the proportion is of infant destitution for which we are indebted to the lagging civilization of our criminal law, as in this case of the family of WILLIAMS. The task is not easy of accomplishment, however, for statistical science is still in its infancy with us, and the best reports that we have from our great disciplinary institutions are deficient in many most important particulars.

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prisons in New-York, transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 4, 1860, informs us that of 153 females confined in the prison of Sing Sing, 53, or about one-third, were spinsters. In the Auburn prison, out of 811 convicts, 431, or considerably more than one-half, were married. In the Clinton prison the proportion leans the other way, presenting us with 289 single persons, against 155 married or widowers. Accepting these indications, without attempting to make them the basis of any social generalization, and making allowance for the entire absence of information as to the parental relations of prisoners, we may yet safely enough infer that at least one-third of the 2,486 convicts confined in the four State Prisons alone of New-York, on the 30th of September, 1859, were heads of families. Now if we assume that but three-fifths of this number, or five hundred persons, represented children actually exposed to demoralization or absolute destitution by their confinement, and that these five hundred parents again represented on the average no more than two children each, (both of these assumptions falling largely within the probable truth of the case,) we have a total of one thousand children upon whom the crimes of their parents were thus visited by our Christian State. Utterly unequal to exposing the true gravity of the mischief as these figures are, how sadly and sternly eloquent they should be to confront our practical philanthropy and mere common sense with a social plague at once so disastrous and so absurd.

Serious inquisition into this subject will undoubtedly throw great light not only on the causes which retard the success of our efforts at reformatory prison discipline, but also on the secrets of that increasing "juvenile pauperism," the very name of which is an outrage upon our free and Christian civilization, and the existence of which is one of the most serious of our social dangers.

Ten years ago the reality and growth of this form of misery among us was suddenly revealed in the reports of the Chief of Police. These reports startled us with the knowledge that there were then, in 1848–49, nearly ten thousand children in this City who lived literally in the streets and by their wits, true Bedouins of Broadway and the Bowery.

This statement was received at first with a cry of incredulity, as it was but natural it should be; for we had thought ourselves young, and we shrank from this painful warning of approaching age. But it proved, on subsequent examination, to be too true, and, indeed, to paint the truth too lightly. Once forced upon the public conscience, the truth, of course, began to produce a certain amount of public activity. It needs little intelligence for any man to see that the question of the children is the question of our national future. The familiar financial maxim of Poor Richard has a much nobler meaning, and a much more solemn value, when we apply it to the arithmetic of human life. If we take care of the children the grown people will take care of themselves; and as the institutions of this country, above those of all the world beside, depend for their permanence and success upon the capacity of the grown people to take care of themselves, the duty of taking care of the children, is politically as well as socially the imperative dictate alike of American patriotism and of Christian humanity.

But how very far that duty still is from being adequately done, it is neither easy nor pleasant for us to set forth. Take, for example, the annual reports of such a society as the "Children's Aid," and what do we find? This society was organized in 1853, on the soundest of all possible reformatory bases in a country like our own, that of educating these savage children into human feeling, self-respect, and the power of befriending themselves. It has been administered with rare zeal and skill, proving its wisdom every year more and more clearly by its works. In the great difficulty, and perhaps impossibility, of establishing here precisely such a family system of reform-discipline as that which has been so nobly developed in France by M. DE METZ, at Mettraye, and justly unwilling to risk a less thorough and Christian and well-organized attempt of the same kind, Mr. BRACE, the Secretary of the Society, adopted the analogous, and in America perhaps more satisfactory plan, of first fitting these helpless estrays of the highway to know what home means, and then securing homes for them in the rich and labor-craving West. Twenty years ago, in England, Mr. CARLETON TUFNELL bore witness to the fact that even in crowded Britain those pauper children, who came into his hands from an individual service, were far more likely to grow into decency and to prosper, than those who were subjected to the routine of "Reformatory Mills." The experience of the Children's Aid Society has thus far more than vindicated the sagacity of its plan; and it is evident that with proper supervision, patience and discretion, no more feasible and humane system than this can readily be devised for relieving us from the fruits of this fearful social disorder, which, indeed,

> "Curses deeper in its silence
> Than the strong man in his wrath."

Yet, what has the "Children's Aid" been able to do? During the past year it has found homes and the hopes of a new life for about eight hundred vagrant children, or considerably less than the numbers which the State, in the discharge of its criminal duties, has thrown loose during the same time upon the public! Nor is this all.

For now seven years this Society has come again and again before the community, bearing in the one hand the terrible evidences which prove that the desperate and dangerous classes are recruiting themselves at the fountain-heads of life in free New-York, almost as rapidly as they do in the most crowded capitals of Europe; and bearing in the other hand, the list of those citizens of New-York who are sufficiently alive to the duties and the perils of their position to strengthen an enterprise which is simply the cheap police of the future. In that list, down to the present year, the wealthiest class of inhabitants of New-York—that class whose very existence is most seriously menaced by the growth under democratic institutions of a desperate and homeless population, inured from infancy to crime—has been almost entirely unrepresented.

Between this blindness of the law, and this indifference or incapacity of Property, what thoughtful man may not sometimes tremble lest the bravest efforts of the most earnest and intelligent charity should prove in the end unequal to struggle with that rising tide of barbarism which is daily springing up in all our lanes and alleys, in the swarming passages of our tenant traps, and in the squalid caverns which honey-comb the very ground beneath our feet?

Our City Railroads.

As the session of our Legislature draws to a close, bills involving money are pushed rapidly forward. Yesterday the whole batch of our City Railroad bills were ordered to a third reading. This formality they will probably pass through to-day or to-morrow; they will then go to the Senate and be enacted with just as little discussion, and with just as complete and contemptuous disregard of the interests of the City and the wishes of its inhabitants, as has hitherto been exhibited at every stage of these proceedings. The friends of these bills,—which means simply the parties who have a money interest in their passage,—would feel hurt if we were to intimate any doubt of their success. Such an intimation would reflect discredit upon their sagacity,—upon the thoroughness with which they do their work; it would imply that they had not "secured" all the votes they need, in advance.

We have not the slightest expectation, therefore, of delaying the passage of these bills a single hour. Whatever may be their character, when the time comes they will undoubtedly be passed. But it may be well enough for the public to understand what sort of an incubus is to be fastened upon them for all time to come, by this legislation.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that these bills are in the nature of contracts. They vest certain rights in the parties to whom the grants are made,—rights which cannot be taken away,—which the Courts will feel bound to protect as vigorously as they protect every other species of property. Once made, the grantees become the absolute owners of the franchise granted, with all the powers and privileges annexed to it.

What is granted, is substantially the right of constructing Railroads *all over the City*,—for the bills give them the right to run through almost every leading street upon the island. They have the right, moreover, "to run upon, intersect and use any portion of other City Railroad tracks now laid upon any of the streets or avenues named, which they may deem necessary;"—but the Common Council is "prohibited from giving any assent to or allowing any company to construct any railroad in, or upon any or either of the said streets or avenues, or from doing any other act to hinder, delay, or obstruct the construction" of the railroads authorized by them. These grantees have thus the entire monopoly of these streets,—with full power to use any other railroads already built, and to exclude everybody hereafter from building roads across, through, or in any of the streets which they are authorized to occupy.

It must be borne in mind, moreover, that they are not *required* to build these roads, or any one of them. They may select such of them as will prove most profitable, and refuse to build any others that would compete with them—while they can effectually exclude all competition from any other quarter. They can charge the highest rates now paid by any of the City Railroads; they can cram, crush, suffocate, and otherwise maltreat their passengers to the full extent of their inclination; they are without restriction or supervision of any kind, and are in fact substantial owners of the public streets of New-York, for all the purposes which their own avarice may require.

If these bills pass, this Legislature will rest under the odium of having created the most monstrous, arbitrary, and oppressive monopoly which was ever chartered to prey upon the mass of the people. They will do this without any wish or thought of promoting the public good—in open and flagrant contempt of the rights and wishes of those whom their action will oppress, and, as the whole world will believe, from the most sordid and infamous motive which can ever actuate the conduct of public men. If the members of the Legislature covet such a reputation, or consider themselves strong enough to defy it, they will undoubtedly go on as they have begun with these bills.

SUNDAY SCANDALS AND THEIR REMEDY.—The action in our Legislature to restrain some of the grosser Sunday immoralities has awakened public attention to their nature and extent. From the tone of some of the Sunday papers, it might be thought that the rights of citizens were seriously imperiled by the bill which has passed the Senate, or that a religious observance of Sunday was to be enforced. The truth is, that the excesses of the caterers for Sunday sports have compelled some legislative intervention to preserve the public peace and order on Sunday. By degrees, a system of public exhibitions has grown up among us, more offensive to good morals than is tolerated in any European city. It is by no means restricted to the German quarter of the City, as some apologists for iniquity represent when they seek to involve a question of public order in political entanglements; on the contrary, the most shameful and disgusting of the places of Sunday dissipation and prostitution are to be found in Broadway and other thoroughfares, and are frequented by the apprentices and others of American and Irish parentage. The *Sunday Herald* parades the infamous advertisements of these establishments, column by column—such advertisements as would bring down the Police of Paris or Vienna upon the paper and the proprietor the hour they were published.

Must these hells be suffered to defy our police and deprave our population, because there is no adequate law to reach them, and because the operation of a just law would shut up a score of German theatres and noisy gambling beer-gardens as well? Surely, there can be but one voice in this community on a question of this sort; and there should be no hesitation among our Assemblymen in passing a law stringent enough to put an end to such Sunday scandals as these. Gov. MORGAN is pledged, by his veto of the Theatre-licensing bill, to sign an act of the character now on its passage; and the whole community will applaud him for it. It is not at all a question of religious opinion,—but simply one of public order and decency.

THE CASE OF CRUMMINS.—Very strong appeals are made to the Governor for the reprieve at least, of JOHN CRUMMINS, who is sentenced to be hung to-morrow for the murder of DENNIS MCHENRY. The circumstances of the case show very great provocation on the part of the latter to the assault which resulted in his death, and the jury which convicted the prisoner unanimously recommended him to mercy. His previous character was good, and his crime was perpetrated in a moment of excessive passion.

It is urged, furthermore, that a bill to abolish capital punishment has already passed the Assembly, and will probably soon become a law,—and that it would be only just to give this man the benefit of it in the event of its passage. The bill, we understand, designs to leave in the hands of the Jury the question of capital punishment or imprisonment for life. They shall return a verdict of "guilty of death" or simply "guilty"—the former verdict alone carrying with it the provision of capital punishment. In the case of CRUMMINS the Jury only designed to bring in the lesser verdict, as is shown by their recommendation to mercy; and had it not been for the impression that this recommendation would have had the same mitigating effect, the young man, now under sentence of death, could never have been convicted on that trial. We trust the Governor will at least grant him a respite.

OUR CITY PAVEMENTS.—Has any City official had occasion to ride through Broadway, between Union-square and Twenty-third-street, lately? If he has, there is no possible excuse for the condition of that street. If not, we advise him to make the experimeut. If he escapes without a broken neck, it will be due to a special providence which protects such people, or else to the unfortunate fact that official necks are not easily dislocated.

On the Fifth-avenue the work of laying the new pavement has been recommenced; but neither on Broadway, nor any other of the principal thoroughfares, are any signs of activity yet visible. The condition of Broadway is especially disgraceful. No Western corduroy road was ever rougher or more dangerous. Deep holes occur constantly in the middle of the street, and in scores of places the pavement is complelely torn up. The officers whose business it is to attend to the streets, ought to be forced to ride over some of the worst of them twice a day for a week: they would soon devise a remedy.

A NEW THEORY OF ELOQUENCE.—The London *Times* has broached a new, and we must say, to Americans, an astonishing theory of parliamentary eloquence. In commenting upon the explosive demonstration with which the intelligence of the French Emperor's Savoyard policy had been received in Parliament, the *Times* ventures the assertion, that "every reasonable and deliberative assembly ought to have an object in its talk." Have the editors of the *Times* any acquaintance with the Pickwick Papers, or with the *Congressional Globe*? If they have not, how dare they pronounce in this decided way upon the proprieties of parliamentary palaver? If they have, how can they fly so directly in the face of facts? The least familiarity with the oratorical effusions of Alfred Jingle, or the Hon. Mr. WIGFALL, ought to have made an assertion of this hazardous and preposterous character impossible.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Political.

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The Democratic State Convention met at 11 o'clock for the choice of delegates to Charleston. There was a large representation. ANDREW DUTCHER was appointed temporary Chairman. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the following delegates were selected.

Senatorial Delegates.—William Wright, Benjamin Williamson, James W. Wall, and John C. Rafferty.

Congressional.—First District.—John T. Sharp and Samuel Hanna.

Second.—David Naar, Geo. T. Ford.

Third.—Joshua Doughty, Albert R. Speer.

Fourth.—John Huyler, Robert Hamilton.

Fifth.—Samuel Westcott, Jacob Vanarsdale.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

The first denounces the Republican position in Congress as disregarding the provisions of the Constitution for the protection of slave property; the second says the Constitution must be sustained, and a ready observance of the laws enforced to preserve the Union; the third asserts that Federal legislation on Slavery should be limited by the Constitution—all that instrument gives should be accorded, and all it withholds should be denied; the fourth says it is the duty of every State to protect itself against invasion by fanatics, and to punish offenders in an exemplary manner; the fifth is in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, and in favor of the suppression of the Slave-trade; the sixth re-indorses the Cincinnati Platform, and says we will consent to no unauthorized interpretations of it; the seventh is for a tariff by wise discrimination in favor of home manufactures, and says the Government should, for public uses, favor home products; the eighth recommends WM. C. ALEXANDER for Vice-President; the ninth recommends the delegation on all questions to cast a united vote; and the tenth says the Administration of President BUCHANAN has been statesmanlike and conservative.

THE KANSAS CONVENTION—MR. DOUGLAS THE FIRST CHOICE.

ATCHISON, K. T., Wednesday, March 28.

John A. Haldeman, George M. Beebe, H. M. Moore, C. C. Blair, John P. Hough, Isaac E. Eaton, Robert B. Mitchell, Wm. West, C. K. Holday, Robert Wilson, James Christian and Col. Sims were to-day appointed Delegates to Charleston by the Democratic Territorial Convention held in this city. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was declared the choice of the Convention for the Presidency, and the Cincinnati Platform was reaffirmed. The Convention was a stormy one. The delegation is unanimously for DOUGLAS.

COUNTY ELECTION IN KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Wednesday, March 28.

In the election for County Officers on the 26th inst., the Central Democratic ticket was elected by 75 majority. Atchison City and Township gave 150 Democratic majority. Only about half an ordinary vote was polled.

HON. HOWELL COBB WITHDRAWS HIS NAME.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, March 27.

A letter from HOWELL COBB is published, in the course of which he says: "I must withdraw my name unconditionally from the canvass, and this letter is written for the purpose of announcing to all who feel an interest in the matter, but particularly to the delegates from Georgia to the Charleston Convention, that I have done so."

THE UNION PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 28.

The Constitutional Union Party was initiated last evening by a meeting of about three hundred gentlemen in Music Hall. Speeches were made and delegates elected to the State Convention, to be held in this city to-morrow.

MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 28.

JOHN ROBBINS, Administration, has been nominated by the Democrats of this city for Mayor.

DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The Republicans of the Seventh District, to-day, nominated GEORGE COGGSWELL, of Bradford, and TIMOTHY WINN, of Woburn, Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

A Fugitive Slave Case in Philadelphia.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE ABOLITIONISTS—FUTILE ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE PRISONER—ARREST OF NINE NEGROES AND ONE WHITE MAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 28.

The fugitive slave case was resumed this morning. The counsel for the prisoner asked for the adjournment of the case until to-morrow, in consequence of the non-arrival of witnesses. The request was not granted. The argument of the case then commenced, and after its conclusion, the fugitive slave (HORNER) was remanded to his owner by Judge CADWALLADER.

It is not yet ascertained whether the fugitive will be sent to Virginia in defiance of the writ which is issued by the State Court. The Marshal intends consulting counsel about the matter. A former Marshal was imprisoned several days for refusing to obey a similar mandate. It is understood that Judge LUDLOW, the colleague of Judge ALLISON, refused to grant the writ. In the attempted rescue of the fugitive, with the exception of the negroes and a few whites, there seemed to be a general disposition to assist the officers. The rescuers were in a large minority.

PHILADELPHIA—P. M.

Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Court-house on the announcement of the Judge's decision. A large crowd, chiefly composed of negroes, assembled, and on the fugitive being taken to a carriage they surrounded it and made a desperate attempt at rescue. The carriage was broken down, when the police interfered, and arrested twelve of the rescuers. The fugitive was then escorted to prison. A writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable to Judge ALLISON to-morrow morning, has been served on Marshal YOST.

LATER.—Ten of the attempted rescuers have been committed to prison by the city authorities, viz: nine negroes and one white man. The United States has sent in a writ of retainer. In the meantime the fugitive awaits the action of the State Court on the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Later from Havana.

MARINE DISASTERS—COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West, with dates to the 25th.

The ship *Sarah J. Hyde*, from Mobile, bound to Havre with cotton, put into Key West on the 21st, in distress and leaking. Schooner *R. H. Daly*, from Jamaica for New-York, put into Key West on the 18th, leaking.

The Havana Sugar Market was firm, with a brisk demand; Muscovado, 7⅜@9⅜ reals. Molasses dull and nominal; Clayed, 3⅜ reals, and Muscovado, 5@5⅜ reals ℔ keg. Freights—Slightly declined. Exchange on London, 12⅜@14 ℔ cent. premium; on New-York, 2⅜@3⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

The Breach of Promise Case.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 27.

In the Carstang-Shaw case, the rebutting testimony commenced to-day. Depositions of Mr. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, tending to vitiate the testimony of NANCY WILBUR, were ruled out. Several witnesses were then sworn, and the reputation of WM. L. DAVIS, one of the defendant's witnesses, for honesty, truth and decency, was proved to be very bad. Other witnesses testified to the general good character of Miss CARSTANG.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 28.

Nothing of great importance was elicited in the Carstang-Shaw case to day. Several depositions were read, rebutting the allegations of misconduct on the part of the plaintiff. The New-York and Charleston witnesses were also brought on the stand to impeach the testimony reflecting upon the moral character of Miss CARSTANG, her family and associations. Angry personal remarks passed between one of the witnesses and one of the counsel for the defence. The lie direct was given, and it is intimated a duel may be the result of the difficulty.

The Slave-Trade.

AN ALLEGED SLAVER CAPTURED.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 28.

The brig *Virginian*, Capt. LYNN, of New-York, an alleged slaver, captured on the 10th of February in the Congo River, by the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, has arrived here. She has no slaves on board. Lieuts. BROWN and TYLER brought the brig here. There was a mutiny among the crew of the brig on the passage, but the mutineers were secured before they could effect their object.

ANOTHER CONDEMNED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The bark *Isla de Cuba*, seized as a slaver sev-

[illegible], has been condemned as such by Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States District Court, after a lengthy hearing.

The Excitement at Berea.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS—NO ONE INJURED.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 28.

The Hansan matter has been settled. It will be impossible to get reliable information concerning it before to-morrow. Nobody was hurt, and the excitement has entirely subsided. The latest dispatches ridicule the whole affair, without explaining it. Gov. MAGOFFIN has returned to Frankfort, and the Lexington military company did not go to Berea, as first reported.

Mysterious.

A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT DISAPPEARS.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, March 28.

The Government has finally taken steps to investigate the matter of the mysterious disappearance of J. SHERIDAN HOGAN, Member of Parliament for Gr. Fears are entertained that there has been foul play.

Sewing Machines.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 28.

In the United States Circuit Court an injunction has been issued against the agents of Geo. B. SLOAT & Co., venders of sewing machines under the patent of ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

Election of Railroad Directors.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, March 28.

At the election of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company to-day the ticket headed by THOMPSON and COGG was elected by a very large majority.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 28.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street, $5 75. WHEAT steady; White, $1 50@$1 65; Red, $1 38@$1 44. CORN dull, at 68c.@70c. for White, and 70c.@72c. for Yellow. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $18; Prime, $15; Rump, $14. WHISKY—Dull and limited sale, at 22½c. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 28.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 40@$1 44; White, $1 55@$1 62. CORN dull, at 72c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $18 25. WHISKY, 23c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, with an improved demand at 10c.@10¼c. for Middling. Sales of three days, 14,500 bales; receipts of three days, 5,500 bales. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, 17-32d.; to Havre, 1 1-16c. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange, 8¼@8½ ℔ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 28.

FLOUR dull at $5 40@$5 50. WHISKY steady at 18¼c. MESS PORK firm at $17 25; Bacon firm at 7⅞c. @9½c. Money market unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York for gold, advanced ⅜@½ ℔ cent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 27.

COTTON quiet; sales, to-day, 15,000 bales; the *Bohemian's* news gave greater firmness; Middling 10⅜c.@10½c. FLOUR at $6 25@$6 37½.; other articles unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,500 bales; prices easier, but quotations unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 27.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 500 bales; market quiet.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 93½; Reading Railroad, 20⅞; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 11⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER CURIOUS DOCUMENT DISCOVERED IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—Another antique document has been found under the eaves of the roof of the Comptroller's office, by the workmen engaged there in making repairs. The following is a copy:

At a meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church in New-York, the 14th day of November, 1726, present, Rev. Mr. Vesey, Rector, JOSEPH ROBINSON, Church Wardens, and fifteen members of the Vestry:

Resolved, That the Church Wardens doe wait on the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of this City and acquaint them that the Vestry will readily appropriate either the pew in the east gallery, in which the former Mayors used to sit, or the pew in the west gallery of the Church, in which his Excellency the Governor lately sat, for the use of their Corporation, which of the said pews they shall be pleased to accept of and appoint. By order of the Vestry,

JNO. CHAMBERS, Clk.

If our modern City Fathers could be induced to attend Church in a body, or even singly, with regularity, perhaps we should be governed as well as our ancestors were.

[illegible]TON'S CLEARANCE SALE.—This sale, continued yesterday from Tuesday, attracted quite a large number of buyers. Many rare and valuable works were in the portion of the catalogue sold last evening. Among them was a copy of "Purchas, his Pilgrimage," which brought only $15 per volume. A copy of the original folio edition of DRYDEN'S "Virgil" went at the same price. A handsome set of the Anti-Jacobin review was sold at 75 cents a volume. The handsomest of the art works sold, Sir J. REYNOLDS' "Graphic Works," very large folio, brought $42. A quarto copy of the *Musée de Versailles*, went at $7 per volume, and a scarce old folio, "Illustrated Record," at $6. "Pinkerton's Voyages" went at $2 35 per volume. SIDNEY'S "Discourses Concerning Government," 1763, brought $2 75. The rare books, it will be seen, went low—and the general ones, if anything, lower still—the sale being altogether a very good one for buyers. It concluded at lot No. 712, and will be continued to-day at 3 P. M.

THE STAND OF COLORS FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—It is stated that a Company of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) will visit Washington, to receive the new stand of colors to be presented by the Common Council of that city. The Engineer Corps of the Regiment has been augmented and reorganized for artillery practice. Capt. EGBERT L. VIELE, who has seen service in Mexico, and is an Engineer of note, retains the chief command, and Messrs. FARRAR and LE MOINE are his Lieutenants.

LECTURES THIS EVENING.—Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS will lecture on the "Lost Arts," at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, this evening, before the Young Men's Christian Union. This discourse does not touch on political subjects.... Mr. E. Y. ROBBINS will give his closing lecture at Clinton Hall this evening. The subject is "The Health and Beauty of Woman, as Affected by Costume, Air, Exercise and Light."

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The weekly meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday at Castle Garden, but nothing of importance was transacted. There have been 839 arrivals of aliens during the week; $1,770 were received for commutation of passengers, and the balance in bank is $14,198 70.

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamer *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, left this port yesterday at noon, for Liverpool, with 120 passengers.

Police Reports.

EXCEEDING HIS AUTHORITY.

Several months ago, Sarah Schultz, a German woman, was apprehended by Officer Harold for an alleged theft, and subsequently the policeman went to the residence of Mrs. Adelaide Marks, daughter of the accused, at No. 675 Eighth-avenue, and, it is charged, without authority searched the premises for stolen property, carrying away with him, it is claimed, pawn-tickets representing $30 worth of goods. Mrs. Marks says that she has repeatedly asked the officer to return the tickets, but he has invariably had an excuse for not complying, and finally, losing patience, she made the facts known to Justice CONNOLLY. The magistrate summoned the officer to explain the matter. The latter stated that he must have lost or mislaid the tickets, and in fact had but dim recollection of ever having had anything to do with them. In order that the officer might refresh his memory, the further examination of the case was for the present postponed.

A LITERARY THIEF.

A youth named John Jones, residing in Baxter-street, was seen to steal a bundle of religious books, valued at $50, from one of Kinsgley's express wagons, as it stood in front of No. 447 Broome-street, while John Martin, the driver, was absent delivering some goods. Jones was arrested with the books in his possession, and Justice KELLY held him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A fight occurred, at 10½ o'clock last night, in Oliver-street, between Thomas Collins, James Gould and Charles Henderfield. Henderfield was severely cut across the face, with a large pocket-knife, by one of the other men. The Police captured both of the latter, and they were locked up for examination.

Coroner's Inquest.

POSSIBLY ANOTHER MURDER.

An unknown man, apparently a laborer, was found by a policeman, lying in an open lot of the Nineteenth Ward, between two rocks, with his skull fractured and having other injuries on his person, from the combined effects of which he soon expired at Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been conveyed. Coroner JACKMAN has been summoned, and it is hoped the circumstances under which the deceased met his death will transpire.

Fires.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BEEKMAN-STREET.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out near a Caloric-engine furnace, on the fourth floor of the five-story building No. 32 Beekman, the three upper floors of which were entirely destroyed before the fire was extinguished. Mr. BEAUMONT, manufacturer of writing-desks and backgammon-boards, occupied the floor on which the fire was discovered, and sustained a loss of $3,000, upon which he had an insurance of $2,000. The printing business of ISAAC J. OLIVER was carried on in the second, third and fourth stories, and the damage done will not fall short of $12,000. An insurance of $1,500 each in the Astor, St. Nicholas, Empire City, Brevoort, Rutgers, Columbia and Citizens' Companies, covers the loss. The *Irish American* office was in the rear part of the second floor, and Messrs. LYNCH & COLE, the proprietors, estimate their loss at $600. They are insured. The first floor, basement and sub-cellar were occupied by A. C. GOODMAN & Co., dealers in paper. They sustained a loss of $5,000 by water, but are insured for $14,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000. It was fully insured. A Mr. S. H. PURVIANCE, stopping at the Manhattan Hotel, while looking at the fire, had his wallet, containing $1,000 in drafts and $60 in cash, stolen from him.

IN A GROCERY.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the grocery of Mr. PAINE, at the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, took fire, but the damage was trifling.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of the Third Ward made the following nominations last evening: For Supervisor—JOHN J. STUDWELL. For Assessor—ROBERT J. LUCKEY. For Constable—CHRISTIAN VEITH. The Democrats held a ratification meeting in the Eastern District, last evening, and a similar meeting will be held in the Western District this evening. L. C. ANDREWS and CHARLES JONES have been elected Delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Fifth Assembly District. JAMES A. VAN BRUNT has received the Republican nomination for Alderman in the Eighth Ward.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 22, 31, 6, 42, 44, 4, 46, 2, 33, 5, 28, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

The New Work of Espenscheid, just issued, is a Spring dress hat for gentlemen, of unequaled style and quality. For sale only at No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $3 50.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, March 15, 1860.

Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.

WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully,
FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co.
Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread,
$40 SEWING MACHINE, $40.
Office No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Eureka Unrivaled Sewing-Machine—Price $50. Every machine guaranteed. Office, No. 469 Broadway. Parties not having full amount accommodated. Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Supt.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.
A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure, if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Parker Bro's London Club Sauce is just the article long needed by the public to take the place of the many inferior sauces which have enjoyed a monopoly and been sold at exorbitant prices. Superior and cheaper to all others in use, the great sale it is now enjoying is the best test of its merits and popularity. Sold by all respectable grocers, and by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Every Day Young Men and Others receive advice by means of phrenological examinations at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, as to proper pursuits, how to control the passions and make the most of themselves, which advice is worth vastly more than a mere fortune.

Consumers of Sauce will please observe that every new Sauce brought before the public seeks to establish itself on the merits of Worcestershire Sauce, thereby giving unwilling testimony to the unrivaled excellence of "Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce."
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway,
Sole Agents for the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

GROVER—PORTER.—In this City, on Saturday, March 24, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, EDWIN GROVER to ANNA M. PORTER.

ELLIOTT—CARRICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, at St. Thomas Church, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, Mr. W. D. ELLIOTT to Miss ANNIE CARRICK.

DIED.

SAWYER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 27, EDMUND, infant son of Nathaniel and Emily Sawyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parent's residence, No. 221 Bleecker-st., on Thursday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

McDOUGALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, MARGARET McDOUGALL, in the 69th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Maria Wagner, No. 99 East 25th-st.

RAWLINGS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, of scarlet fever, MARY ADELE RAWLINGS, daughter of the late George S. Rawlings, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place this day (Thursday,) March 29, at the residence of N. W. Easton, Esq., No. 63 East 40th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CHAUNCY.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, Sir THOMAS CHAUNCY, formerly of England, aged 60 years.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the Globe Hotel, at 3 o'clock this day (Thursday.)

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 28, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM VAN NESS LIVINGSTON, son of the late Henry Livingston, of Livingston Manor.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday next, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 St. Mark's-place, without further invitation.

BARBOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 27, THOMAS, the infant son of Thomas and Lizzie Barbour, aged 5 months.

MELVIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 27, at 9 o'clock A. M., after a lingering illness, MARTHA, wife of Austin Melvin.

The funeral will take place, on Thursday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

STEWART.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 28, JOHN ALBERT STEWART, son of the late Alexander Stewart, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his mother's residence, No. 270 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 27, RICHARD LEFFERTS FEW SMITH, aged 3 years, youngest child of Rev. J. Few and Emma C. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his parents, No. 15 Washington-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COWLES.—At Olean, N. Y., on Thursday, March 22, on the evening before his birthday, of scarlet fever, followed by congestion of the lungs, OLIVER ELLSWORTH, only son of Rev. Sylvester and Frances Wolcott Cowles, aged 5 years.

DALLY.—At Woodbridge, Middlesex County, N. J., on Tuesday morning, March 27, of consumption, CHARLES H., son of Samuel and Deborah Dally, aged 23 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) March 29, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FERRIS.—At Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, March 27, HATTIE E., daughter of James R. and Harriett E. Ferris, in the 7th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 149, March 28, 1860.
61, 31, 38, 68, 13, 26, 36, 21, 52, 42, 33, 20, 70.
Class No. 150, March 28, 1860.
18, 69, 46, 71, 65, 76, 8, 34, 56, 4, 59, 1, 33.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 28, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS.
In obedience to a growing demand for a high order of
DRESS HAT FOR CHILDREN,
We have just opened a new, select, and beautiful assortment of recent importation and manufacture, comprising every desirable description and pattern, and finished in the most appropriate manner. A general assortment of BOYS' and YOUTHS' HATS and CAPS, LADIES' RIDING HATS, &c., &c.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

PARTIES ABOUT REFITTING THEIR HOUSES,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
are invited to examine our New and Extensive SPRING STOCK of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
MIRRORS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES.
Our stock has never been more complete or attractive than at present, and the prices have been fixed at the lowest possible figures.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

ATKINSON'S
PARISIAN TOOTH-PASTE,
Fifty cents.
ATKINSON'S
SUPERIOR HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
Fifty cents.
ATKINSON'S SATCHETS,
ATKINSON'S
BEARS' GREASE,
Fifty cents.
For sale at RUSHTON'S, New-York.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

ATKINSON'S
UNRIVALED
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,
(A soft Dentifrice.)
For cleansing the teeth, arresting decay, and imparting the roseate hue of health to the GUMS and LIPS.
For sale at RUSHTON'S.

MILLS' BOURBONIA
Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

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Prof. FRANCIS LEIBER, D. D.,
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.,
Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
THE INDEPENDENT
FOR THIS WEEK,
Opens with
A NEW AND ORIGINAL POEM,
From the pen of
MRS. E. BARRETT BROWNING,
Entitled
"A COURT LADY."

The heroine of this beautiful poem is an Italian Florence Nightingale, visiting a Hospital. The scenes at the bedsides are tenderly and touchingly depicted. The poem is in the author's happiest vein, and will be immediately recognized as one of her best efforts. The following are the opening lines:

"Her hair was tawny with gold, her eyes with purple were dark;
Her cheeks pale, opal, burnt with a red and restless spark."
"Never was lady of Milan nobler in name and in race—
Never was lady of Italy fairer to see in the face."

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
contributes another
FRESH AND INTERESTING PAPER
of his series of
"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS."
FRANCIS LIEBER, LL.D.,
discusses
"THE PROPOSED ARCTIC EXPEDITION,"

in an eloquent and masterly style, reviewing and commending the project of Dr. Hayes for another Arctic search for the discovery of an Open Polar Sea.

SLAVERY IN THE FREE STATES.
BY WILLIAM M. EVARTS, ESQ.

Mr. Evarts, who is well known to the country as one of the leading members of the New-York Bar, and also as a brilliant orator and able writer, will write, for the columns of the INDEPENDENT, a series of papers discussing several of the most interesting and important questions that have sprung out of the Lemon Slave Case.

"A FAMILIAR LECTURE,"
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

An interesting conversational discourse from the text: "*But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ.*"

The growing public interest manifested in the discourses of the Pastor of Plymouth Church, as printed in this paper, with the author's own revisions, is evidenced by the numerous letters which every day's mails bring to the office, stating that they are read aloud in family circles, in fire-engine houses, in the cabins of steamboats, and in numerous church pulpits on the Sabbath.

"THE METHODIST CHURCH:
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE."
BY REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.

Dr. Curry is one of the most perspicuous, graphic and entertaining writers in the Methodist Church. He will contribute a series of articles on the above subject, (beginning this week,) which will have special reference to the questions that are to be agitated in the approaching Quadrennial General Conference, to meet at Buffalo on the 1st of May. Dr. Curry says:

"Three principal questions are expected to be discussed, and perhaps decided, at approaching session, to wit (1) Certain modifications of what is technically called the "itinerancy,"—(2) The admission of the laity to a share in the government of the Church; and (3) The Slavery question. To each of these we propose to devote our attention in future papers."

Dr. Curry's article for this week gives an account of the founding of the Methodist Church in this country in 1775, by an Irish lay-preacher in the City of New-York.

"THE INTERPOLATED CONSTITUTION."

An Editorial article in reply to Hon. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, showing how, in certain circumstances, *Slavery may be instantaneously abolished* in any of the Southern States, by the exercise of martial law, or a military order of the day.

DR. HAWES, OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
ON
THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

In which he takes ground as follows:

"I say, with all deliberation, that the position of that Society is practically a Pro-Slavery one. It stands up boldly, saying Slavery is not to be touched, (and that is supporting Slavery;) and I say freely, that the Society cannot keep that position without prostituting and debauching public sentiment."

AN UNEASY ROCKING-CHAIR,
BY THEODORE TILTON,
THINGS IN FRANCE,
BY FRANC HARLEUR.

Writing from "X——," a place where he can hear and see a good deal of the French Emperor without being heard or seen himself.

A correspondent writing from Minesotta says:

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Business communications to be addressed to the Publishers. Communications relative to the literary department to be addressed to Mr. E. I. SEARS, who will promptly examine all articles sent for that purpose, cheerfully returning, if desired, such as may not be deemed suitable.

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A Pair of Portraits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MACAULAY announced in the exordium of his *History of England* that his narrative would extend to "a period within the memory of men still living." The phrase was probably chosen for its ambiguity, as capable of including or excluding some notice of our Revolution. If the following extracts (for the authenticity of which I do not vouch) are genuine, they go to support the former hypothesis. They purport to be sketches by MACAULAY for a future volume —rough stones hewn out for an edifice, which, alas! the master did not live to complete.

HISTORICUS.

CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

The place of Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent armies was of vital importance. Yet the man who, of all men, was fitted to fill such a place adequately, was at hand. The Congress knew it, and, with a unanimity that rarely marked their proceedings, selected GEORGE WASHINGTON, a delegate from Virginia. The reader will naturally pause at the mention of a name which is regarded with fond idolatry by a federation of great Commonwealths; which has been admitted into the company of founders of empires with GUSTAVUS, and into the roll of great Captains with FREDERICK, and which is pronounced with equal reverence on the banks of the Thames and on the banks of the Ganges.

Both the circumstances of his birth and the circumstances of his education had fitted him for the part he was to play. In his blood of English origin, there was blended something of the fiery valor of the Cavaliers of RUPERT, with something of the resolute energy of the soldiers of OLIVER. His form, in its matchless union of vigor and grace, was such as to foil the pencil of STUART and the chisel of CANOVA. He had known the salutary discipline of early toil. With his stipend of a guinea a day, as a surveyor of land, he had acquired the art of controlling himself. He acquired the art of controlling others, in the exercise of patriarchal dominion over thousands of acres and hundreds of slaves. Equally fortunate had been his public career. He had served in the armies of the Crown against the hordes of the wilderness. He had thus learned something, both of desultory and disciplined warfare. At a later day, and on a larger theatre, the knowledge of the one enabled him to surprise KNYPHAUSEN at Trenton, and his knowledge of the other to entangle CORNWALLIS in the toils of Yorktown. His courage was of the truest temper. Stoic savages told with wonder how he alone was calm when the soldiers of BRADDOCK were slaughtered like sheep, and Continental veterans loved to remember how his face shone with heroic fire as he rallied the broken battalions at Princeton. His intellect, with no touch of genius, was solid and comprehensive. The natural ardor of his temperament was subdued by a judgment of singular accuracy and prudence. His unaffected piety was not ashamed to invoke the Divine aid, both on public and private occasions—when he drew his sword at Cambridge —when he sheathed it at Annapolis—when he knelt on the snowy solitudes of Valley Forge. And indeed, all the vigor of his character, and all the resources of his intellect, were needed for the task he had undertaken. For he had undertaken to confront the finest infantry of Europe with an army of yeomen, half-clad, half-fed and wholly undisciplined. In the ranks the spirit of patriotic devotion was often allied to the spirit of turbulent freedom. At the council-board there were officers who found the precedence of a colleague more galling than the tyranny of the common oppressor. He had to deal with deliberative bodies that acted when they should have debated; and with executive bodies that debated when they should have acted; with an army that often murmured at his activity, and a Government that often chid his inaction—and to exhibit both to the army and the Government at one time the reckless courage of CHARLES XII., and at another time the serene patience of MARLBOROUGH.

Nor must his claims to civic wisdom be passed unnoticed. His style—founded, it is true, on the turgid masterpieces of the period—was exact and comprehensive. His talent for abstract speculation was not contemptible. He presided with commanding ability over that body of wise and ingenious statesmen who framed a system of Government (in imitation of a greater system) in which the centrifugal force of the separate Commonwealths and the centripital force of the Federal authority were opposed to one another, with no ordinary skill. Nor did he exhibit less wisdom when called upon to put in motion that machine which he had helped to construct. He resisted the tyranny of many men, as he had resisted the tyranny of one man, and preserved his country from the melancholy excesses of that insane freedom which ended in a guillotine and a despot. Nor was the calm splendor of his setting unworthy of the long day of glory. He turned his spear into a pruning-hook, and planted choice trees and reared rare breeds of animals with the same conscientious care with which he had led armies and ruled cabinets.

And yet, the truth is that the characters of such perfection excite neither the just sympathy nor the just admiration of the mass of mankind. The very foibles of irregular greatness are a bond of sympathy and a source of interest. Most men will turn away from a ruler who was never unjust and [a general who rarely swore—to read of the picturesque passions of HILDEBRAND on the poetic loves of the French HENRY. In like manner does the harmonious adjustment of great qualities prevent the extent of those qualities from being duly appreciated. The eloquence of CICERO comes with exaggerated power from the lips of a coward, and the glance of BACON's eye seems more comprehensive because it sometimes looked upon a bribe. But it is vouchsafed to the calm inquirer alone to recognize how moral greatness and intellectual greatness are united in WASHINGTON as they have never been united in any of the children of men. The mental eye is deceived by the fantastic grandeur of imperfect natures, as the physical is deceived by the ruins of Palmyra or the Cathedral of Cologne. The imagination outstrips the reality; and supplies an unmerited perfection to the restored temple and to the completed church. Far different is the case with that finished structure which MICHAEL ANGELO reared for the Catholic hierarchy. The just harmony of its proportion will prevent the traveler from taking in at a glance the length of the endless nave and the expanse of that overarching dome. And not until by careful observation he has discovered that the Baldaquin is as big as a house, and the cupids that flit about the door are as big as giants, will he feel assured that he treads the floor of the largest building on the earth.

CHARACTER OF FRANKLIN.

The new Ambassador was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, one of the foremost citizens of the young Republic, and one of the foremost citizens of the older Republic of Science. He was of humble origin. Both in Boston, the place of his birth, and in Philadelphia, the place of his adoption, he had worked as a printer; nor had he failed to derive great mental advantages from that art "preservative of all arts," and of which the followers, like ships that bear spices and odors from the East, retain something of those precious cargoes which they are employed to distribute. The clearness of his intellectual preceptions was equaled by the clearness of his moral preceptions. Under the name of "Poor Richard," he spread abroad, through the humble medium of an Almanac, a system of homely ethics in which the virtues of frugality, industry and temperance were extolled in aphorisms of ingenious terseness. His growing fame soon obtained for him offices of trust from the colonies and the crown, and when, owing partly to criminal interference and partly to criminal neglect, differences arose between the colonies and the crown, he exerted himself, first to prevent, and then to remove such differences. But the hour for reconciliation passed away. He then stood up for war with the same serene courage with which he had stood out for peace. He was one of the Committee that drafted the "great Declaration." He was now sent to represent the good cause at the Court of France and at the bar of European opinion. An extraordinary reception awaited him. He was justly and widely known as an eminent man of science: as the Columbus of electrical discovery. The French nation is fond, beyond all other nations, of striking effect and picturesque contrast. And naught could be more striking or picturesque than the spectacle now presented. A Quaker diplomatist was to appear in the most artificial of courts—a new Archimedes was to come from the land of the Mohawk and the Natchez—a Solon from a Republic of yesterday was to recall, by his wisdom and appearance, the sages of the ancient Republics. Haughty courtiers bent with emotion before him. Brilliant beauties struggled for the privilege of a kiss. Painters and sculptors spread broadcast over the land their copies of his august features. The Academy rang with applause when TURGOT's adulatory Latin announced that the distinguished guest had wrested "the lightning from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants;"—and, at a later day, a ship of war was fitted out at a French port, under the command of PAUL JONES, bearing, with pardonable inconsistency, the name of *Poor Richard*.

The chief glory of FRANKLIN is, that he is the greatest of the pupils of BACON, and he was indeed such a pupil as BACON would have delighted to honor. To both master and pupil, Philosophy was not the mystic divinity of PLATO, nor the impracticable vixen of the schoolmen. But she was an angel of beneficence and a minister of mercy—an Elizabeth Fry or a Florence Nightingale. Her mission was to relieve human suffering, and to advance the good of man's estate. Of these principles FRANKLIN's long career was a triumphant application. No sooner had the electric spark slid down the kite-string, than the lightning rod was invented for its innocuous descent. The maxims of Poor Richard were meant not only for the Quaker tradesman and his neighbors, but for the government of empires and the intercourse of nations. Even the barren tactics of chess were made to furnish precepts for the higher warfare of life.

Nor did his philosophy deny its choicest fruits to the philosopher himself; for he was serene and self-reliant in the hour of trial as in the hour of triumph; when he entered Philadelphia with a loaf of bread beneath his arm; when he listened, unmoved, to the pitiless sarcasm of WEDDIBURNE; when he stood the centre of all admiration in the splendid court of LOUIS.

Zealous theologians have attacked the orthodoxy of his creed; casuists have caviled at the materialism of his ethical precepts; but he was doubtless a good man; he was unquestionably a great man, and he richly merits the title of "the most useful man of any age"—a title which *he* would have envied beyond all the gifts of fortune and all the laurels of fame.

CITY RAILROADS.

A Plan for Furnishing the City with the Railroad Accommodations which it Needs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was a matter of congratulation that the so-called "Gridiron Railroad" project was defeated in the Legislature, the cause for such defeat being undoubtedly the strong public indignation shown at the gross manner in which the scheme was sprung upon the people, and the gross influences used to accomplish the end. The project itself was outrageous, but it is unfortunately doubtful if this cause would have sufficed to defeat it; it was necessary, besides that contempt of the people's rights and the corruptibility of legislators should be exhibited, in order to draw out a feeling of opposition so strong as to be effective. Perhaps even this would not have been enough, but that speculators in other schemes added their efforts, and so, from all causes combined, the monster was brought to bite the dust.

Now, however, these other schemes are looming up, and these, allowing for difference in magnitude, are in no sense less objectionable in result than the "gridiron" project; albeit they have been brought before the Legislature with more regard for decency.

You published in your Supplement of yesterday the particulars of the bills for the five City roads, designated thus: "Seventh-avenue Road," Tenth-avenue Road," "Avenue D Road," Fourteenth-street Road," and "Barclay-street Road." This last-named title by-the-bye, being a mere cheating name for a road not in Barclay-street at all, but in Broadway, from Barclay-street to the Battery, a sufficient cause why the application should be kicked out of the Legislature, on the principle that the applicants are capable of using false pretences to obtain their privilege, and that therefore the Legislature may reasonably doubt their honesty in managing it when obtained.

As you published the bills, the Seventh-avenue bill alone has other *sections* than the first, which prescribes the route. It is to be presumed, however, that all the bills have equivalent sections, or our faithful representatives would not entertain them. These other sections, five in all, of the Seventh-avenue bill, show all the restrictions imposed on the grantees in using their grants, of which we may say in general that they are about the same as attach to the roads now in use in the City.

It is well known that the roads now existing are enormously profitable, that their stock represents four or five times their cost, and that even this stock pays good dividends, and is generally at a premium. Moreover, we are all familiar, even to sickening, with the charges of villainous practices in connection with those grants—practices entirely possible, considering the bounty bestowed, and too probable, from the character of those interested.

Nevertheless, it is admitted that these street railroads serve a good purpose; that they accommodate the public, and improve up-town property, by making it possible for those doing business down town to live in the upper Wards, instead of going to Brooklyn or New-Jersey. The question is, however, should not the same ends be effected better by diminishing the rates and increasing the facilities at the same time, giving reasonable profits to such as hold the grants.

A reasonable profit is seven per cent. per annum on the actual cost, over and above all charges and contingencies, and when the profits are greater than this, the public has a right to expect, even from the roads now existing, such reduction of charge and increase of facilities, as can be given consistently with that rate of profit secured to the grantees.

But these latter are by no means inclined to take any other view of the case than that by which they secure the *maximum* of profit. All stock companies are managed on this principle, and on the grand routes throughout the country charges and tolls are increased or diminished simply on the consideration of raising the revenues. There is justification for this on these routes, for the simple reason that these revenues, at best, are seldom sufficient to pay expenses and interest. In regard to the City roads, however, the principle should not be admitted. No company should be allowed to take streets made by the people for themselves, and for the use of these, their own streets, to make them pay to the company four or five times the legitimate profit on the cost of the truck and cars. If, by evil legislation in past times, this power has been given beyond repeal to a company, its managers should be, at least, held amenable to public opinion, and be regarded as *sharpers* until they consent to bring their profits and the people's accommodations to something like a just eqilibrium.

But when new legislation for similar objects is demanded now our legislators will be unfaithful to their trusts if they are not warned by experience to guard their constituents against the extortion from them of enormous profits for the benefit of the favored few who ask the privileges—and certainly if they pass the bills at present before the Legislature they may be justly held liable for their infidelity.

It may be too late to propose new plans now, but it seems to me that there is a more equitable way than the one proposed of securing the benefit of tracks and cars through the streets without all the objections now applicable.

I have no doubt that the City Government through its proper departments, having the ordinary right of paving the streets, may pave them with railroad tracks on such routes as are judged proper. Let this be done on any particular route at the least reasonable cost, by contract; by which means the work will be done at an approximation, to say the least, to the real cost. Then advertise for a contract with a Company to use this route with their cars for a term of years on prescribed conditions, the first of which will be reimbursement of the cost; the bidding beyond this cost to be, not any sum of money payable, but the least charge they will make to passengers. The regulations under which the road is to be run and the least number of cars to be used, and such other provision as shall be made for the ample accommodation and convenience of passengers; all may be specified in the contract, including even the repair and cleaning of the street, and I think it would be well in regard to the whole system of City roads, that these matters should be in charge of Commissioners who would supervise all things excepting the mere laying of the tracks which would be done by the City Government as above set forth. For all this, some legislation may be required, and I believe it would be better employment for our legislators to devise a good code on this general idea, than to be granting especial monopolies by which a few favored individuals are enriched by victimizing the citizens.

A.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gov. R. M. Stewart—Railroad Bill and his Action upon It—Bates' Letter and Republicanism—Carstang Case—Miss Effie in Brooklyn, New-York, Charleston, Cincinnati and St. Louis—Mrs. Seaman, her Sister—A New-York Witness on the Stand—Miss Effie at 17—Pleasant Family Quarrel among the Cochrans—Brother vs. Brother.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 22, 1860.

GOV. STEWART, of Missouri—more familiarly known as BOB STEWART—is an oddity of the first water. Possessing abilities more than respectable, he has, by protracted and open drunkenness and notorious ribaldry and obscenity, made his Gubernatorial career a disgrace to himself and a reproach upon the State. Scarcely a week has passed since his inauguration without bringing its report of some ludicrous and disgusting act or word of the Executive of Missouri—now it is a drunken brawl in a bar-room, where the personal representative of the sovereignty of the State had his Excellency's eyes more conspicuously blacked than is in accordance with a refined standard of taste; and, anon, we hear of a disreputable association of the Governor's name with the loss of money in a house that, like POPE's woman, has no character at all. While his private life has thus afforded toothsome food for scandal, his public acts heretofore have been characterized by due deliberation and by great ability.

But his present course toward the Railroad bill defies explanation on any other hypothesis than that it is the freak of a drunkard. The present Legislature has held three sessions, two of which were extra sessions called by GOV. STEWART, for the especial purpose of passing a Railroad bill. Our railroads had all forfeited their charters by failing to pay the interest on their bonds as it fell due, and the questions of whether further State aid should be extended to the roads, or whether they should be sold, were of vital and pressing importance. GOV. STEWART has always been understood, and has always declared himself to be a warm advocate of the policy of granting further aid to the roads. At last, after a protracted and strenuous contest, the friends of the railroads were successful in getting such a bill as they desired through both branches of the Legislature, and fondly thought their triumph secure. Alas! for the vanity of human hopes, their faithful ally who had fought and talked all through the session in favor of their bill—who had expressly convened the Legislature for the purpose of passing such a bill—now deserted them. A large number of the Senators and members, thinking the object of the extra session accomplished, and their legislative duties at an end, leave for the rural districts, and still nothing is heard, after three or four days have elapsed since the passage of the bill, from the Governor. A committee is appointed to wait on His Excellency, and ask an explanation of the mystery. His Excellency vouchsafes them no satisfaction; but the next morning he sends the Legislature a message stating that he is unofficially informed that they are without a quorum, and as they are thus not constitutionally fit to transact business, he will send them no message, and have nothing to do with them until they have a quorum. So rests the Railroad bill; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, in the meanwhile, is coursing through the wilds of Missouri in search of a "constitutional quorum."

Before this letter reaches New-York, the letter of Judge BATES, defining his political position, will have been published in the TIMES. It is a clear, straightforward, manly declaration of his opinions upon the vital questions of the day. It is such a platform as is consistent with his whole past life. Of Quaker parentage and education, and of eminently just and equitable principles, as a conservative statesman he would naturally look upon Slavery in the light of the fathers of the Republic, as an evil, and be resolutely opposed to its further extension. At the same time, he is compelled to recognize the fact that slaves are property, and all property is entitled to protection. Republicans who find fault with BATES' platform, must denounce the Philadelphia platform of '56, for the Judge's answers to the questions propounded by the Republican Committee place him squarely upon the record. The letter is not only satisfactory as a candid and open avowal of political principles, but its modesty and simplicity are refreshing indeed, in these days of office-seeking and political intrigue. Judge BATES may not secure the nomination at Chicago, but his position will be clearly defined and unequivocal before the Convention.

The love of scandal is an inherent part of human nature. For twelve days now the Court-house has been crowded with an eager auditory, who have hung in anxious expectation upon the proceedings in the Carstang case, awaiting rich developments. The newspapers are full of the details of the testimony given in the cause, and prudent fathers of families rise earlier to prevent the inflammatory and somewhat disgusting reports from reaching the younger or female portion of his children. The defendant SHAW makes a savage attack upon the reputation and character of the plaintiff his defence against her action. He has procured the testimony of some hundred witnesses, who speak of Miss EFFIE in Brooklyn, New-York, Charleston, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and who declare her reputation when they knew her to have been bad for chastity. Some of them testify in the most bold manner to specific acts of the grossest immorality—others to kissing, hugging, billing and cooing, and the other "preludes to the play"—but the great bulk of the depositions goes simply to show that wherever Miss EFFIE has happened to live, some scandal or evil report has always arisen. The only witness produced by her to prove the marriage contract was her sister, Mrs. SEAMAN, and the same ill-fortune has attended the witness as the plaintiff in regard to reputation for chastity. The most prominent witness so far in the cause, on the part of the defendant, has been one BAKER COCHRAN, of New-York. He, it seems, basked in the sunshine of Miss EFFIE's favors long years ago, when she was just budding into womanhood, and if his testimony is to be believed she had even then more passion than either prudence or purity. He does not present, however, the most respectable appearance on the cross examination, as he confesses to have been drunk on the Saturday night which intervened between his direct and his cross-examination, and to have slept that night in one of the restaurants under Fulton Market. The plaintiff's counsel have the deposition of COCHRANE's own brother, who swore that he knew the CARSTANG girls at the same time his brother did, and that they were pure girls whose reputation was good, and further that his brother is a notorious liar and not to be believed on oath. Several witnesses are then introduced by defendant, who support BAKER COCHRANE and give his brother the worst of characters. A very pleasant family, and a pretty quarrel as it stands.

Q.

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

EXPLANATIONS OF JOHN BROWN, JR., AT ASHTABULA.

A meeting was held, a few days since, at Ashtabula, Ohio, at which JOHN BROWN, Jr., and a brother of EDWIN COPPIC, were present. Mr. BROWN made a speech, correcting various false impressions which prevail in reference to the fugitives from Harper's Ferry. He said:

MERRIAM, COPPIC and OWEN BROWN were, at the time of the out break at the Ferry, at a place called the Kennedy Farm, five miles distant, in the State of Maryland. Whatever then may have been their object or purposes, they were at *that* time engaged in other business not in Virginia, but in Maryland. *Virginia* was now on the track of these fugitives, had pursued young COPPIC to the State of Iowa—to the home of his mother, a Quakeress, in a neighborhood of Quakers, where, among non-resistants, he found no rest for the sole of his foot. Under the treaty stipulations between Canada and the United States, he learned that the Governor-General of those Provinces would be required to surrender him to Virginia. Where then should he go? Had he been engaged in the affair at Harper's Ferry, he had done nothing which any one of us would have disapproved had he gone there on behalf of any friend of ours, either father, mother, husband or wife, brother or sister. He had come to Ohio—to Ashtabula County—where he had resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible, in case of an attempt to arrest him. "I do not," said Mr. B., "wish that our friends should put themselves in jeopardy on our account. We may, and perhaps it is best that we should stand alone.

I am not, Mr. Chairman, weak enough to think that we cannot be arrested by State or Federal power; we may be overpowered or taken, but whether we "sink or swim, survive or perish," we have resolved to fall or flourish together." I have said that we may stand alone—No; let us not forget that "one with the *Right* is a majority anywhere."

FROM JAMAICA.

Social Disunion—Immigration—Want of Labor—Cultivation—Cotton—Coolies and Chinese—Soulouque—Commercial.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Monday, Feb. 27, 1860.

The greatest evil that Jamaica has had to encounter ever since the period of Emancipation, has been the want of union among her own people. The bid for political power and social progress is between three rival races, and until these can feel an identity of interest in whatever concerns the welfare of the country, and unite their influence and means for the general good, we cannot look for the realization of that prosperity for which a bounteous Providence has blessed the country with numerous facilities.

Happily, this difference among races is gradually becoming extinct, and an identity of interest is fast inducing all parties to unite for the common good. A forcible example of this change is afforded in the fact that the head of the party that has been most violent in their opposition to all schemes of immigration has recently become a convert to the cause, making a most solemn recantation of all that he had written in the *Watchman*, of which he was the editor. This apostacy is most fortunate for the interest of those connected with the soil, as the last real barrier to immigration may now be said to have been removed. Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, the person alluded to, has been for some time the chief agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, and now that he has become an advocate for immigration, that arch-hypocrite, Mr. CHAMEROVZOW, the Secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society, will have no more "facts from Jamaica" to astonish the nerves of the maudlin, tea-drinking old ladies by whom the Society is now supported.

Labor is most sadly wanted in this country. There are here all the advantages of soil and climate; but there is, unfortunately, no labor. The negroes have made themselves quite independent of estates' employment, by the possession of small freeholds, to which they betake themselves, cultivating only as much as is barely sufficient to procure them their immediate wants. Would it be believed that not one-tenth part of the cultivable area of the country is actually cultivated? Then mark: it is not to say that the extent of cultivation was ever limited, and the non-extension of tillage has been from the want of enterprise; but the fact is, a great many estates from which immense wealth was at one time derived, have been thrown out of cultivation, and all for the want of labor. At one period the exports of sugar from this island amounted to 300,000 hogsheads, and of coffee and other staples in proportion. The exports of sugar have sunk down to from 25,000 to 30,000 hhds. The coffee cultivation has fallen almost exclusively into the hands of the negro settlers, who produce it only in small quantities; and the other products are annually dwindling down.

The excitement which recently existed in England from the dread of a failure of the "raw material," has created some stir in this island for the cultivation of cotton. Some years ago an attempt was made to establish this as a cotton-producing country, but the experiment proved a failure from the imprudent manner in which the promoters went about it. They attempted to cultivate what is known as "sea-island" cotton, for which the country is not well adapted, instead of promoting the growth of another description, which is indigenous to the soil, and may be met with in spontaneous abundance in certain districts of the island. "Experience teaches wisdom." The saying is trite, but nevertheless good. It appears that the present promoters of cotton cultivation are determined to be cautious in the manner they proceed. If they take care to stand by the native cotton, they will not require any great outlay of capital, and their efforts will ultimately be crowned with success; but if they attempt to rear the fancy descriptions, they will require such an outlay of money as to place success in the undertaking quite out of the range of probability. A supply of labor is a great incentive to success, and that, unfortunately, the country is illy supplied with; but, glory be to God, the barriers so long set up against immigration have, one by one, been all removed, and the day, it is to be hoped, is not far distant, when there will be such an influx of people into the country as will create a lively competition in the labor market, and force the negroes to labor continuously. These, from their easy acquisition of the fruits of the country, and from their wants being few and easily supplied, labor only by fits and starts, and as the desire for some particular luxury tempts them to do so. A few thousands of Coolies and Chinese thrown into the country would soon cause industry to press upon the means of subsistence, and thus force the idle and dissolute portion of the population to accept one of two alternatives—either to labor or starve.

SOULOUQUE is still here, enjoying ease in retirement after his release from the cares of state. If ever Dr. DORAN should publish a second edition of his excellent work entitled *Monarchs Retired from Business*, it is to be hoped that he will devote a chapter to his sable Majesty, the late Emperor of Hayti. Among the monarchs who have "retired from business," SOULOUQUE will afford a curious example, as he appears to have *retired without a competency.*

COMMERCIAL.

There is a demand for most of the articles of general consumption received from America. For fish there is a great demand, whilst supplies are not immediately looked for. There have been very heavy sales of flour and meal. In native produce inquiry is general for pimento. Business, generally, is healthy.

The Newspaper Press of Washington and New-York.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Chicago Press and Tribune.

It will be next to impossible to establish a great self-supporting Republican or Democratic organ at Washington. The reason is, that *New York City, with its million of inhabitants, has become the commercial, social, and almost the political capital of the nation, and its newspaper Press overshadows the Washington sheets, anticipates all their news, discusses and disseminates, by means of the telegraph,* every matter of public concern that transpires at the nominal capital, long in advance of the Washington papers, rendering the information in the latter stale when they reach their distant subscribers. Washington is located in an out-of-the-way place, far from all the great highways of travel and currents of trade, and is accessible only by a side track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Then, in addition to the overwhelming competition of the metropolitan Press, Washington papers have to contend against the Associated Press telegraphic arrangements, and a numerous corps of special correspondents, maintained by the dailies of the seaboard and interior cities, who furnish their respective sections with full and satisfactory synoptical reports of all that transpires here. Hence, the Press of this city is forced to depend mainly on local and Government patronage for support, and as the former amounts to but little, the local papers not enjoying the latter have only the alternative before them—to live by special contribution, or cease to exist. The political Capital of this nation should be removed from a place that is unable to support a newspaper. It should be taken out of this slave pen and located either at St. Louis, in the heart of the Valley of the Mississippi—the territorial centre of the country—or in its great commercial and financial emporium, New-York. It certainly cannot always remain at this out-of-the-way, one horse town, whose population consists of office-holders, lobby buzzards, landlords, loafers, blacklegs, hackmen and cyprians—all subsisting on public plunder; where the face of an honest man is a rarity, and private citizens are merely casual visitors attracted by curiosity. The paramount, overshadowing occupation of the residents, is office-holding and loobying, and the prize of life is a grab at the contents of UNCLE SAM's till. The public plunder interest swallows up all others, and makes the city a great festering, unhealable sore on the body politic. No healthy public opinion can reach down here to purify the moral atmosphere of Washington. No fearless and independant home Press can exist here to expose or reprove the peculations and corruptions of Government, or spread before the country its faithlessness to duty and its treachery to the people. There is only one radical, permanent remedy for this deplorable state of facts, which is, to remove the Seat of Government away from this moral plague-spot, and locate it where public opinion can be brought to bear on the office-holding gentry, and where a free Press will remind them of their responsibility to the people, and teach them not to forget that the servant is not greater than his master.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF JULY.—Señor AQUILAR, Director of the Madrid Observatory, apprises Com, MAURY that evrey facility will be afforded by the Spanish Government to astronomers who desire to view the solar eclipse of July next. The following arrangements are officially announced:

"*First*—The Spanish Custom-houses will admit free of any duty the instruments which the astronomers bring with them for the observation and study of the phases and peculiarities of the eclipse. However, this will not prevent the taking of the necessary precautions to prevent persons who are not scientific taking advantage of this permission to introduce fraudulently similar articles.

Second—In case of necessity, and especially on petition of the scientific delegates, the local authorities will give them efficient aid, in order that they may, freely and securely, carry out the objects of their mission.

Third—Directors of the universities nearest the zone of the eclipse will appoint also, if necessary, a Scientific Committee, in order that, with their practical knowledge of the country and the most usual atmospherical phenomena, they may give information to the astronomers, accompany them on their scientific excursions, and, on their invitation, take a part more or less active in their work."

The Physician of the State Lunatic Asylum of New-Jersey makes the following report: Whole number of cases received from opening of Asylum, May 15, 1840, to Jan. 1, 1860, 745 men, 818 women; total, 1,563. Of this number there have been discharged, recovered, 605; improved, 403; unimproved, 37; escaped, 5; not insane, 1; died, 206; total discharged and died, 1,257. The number of cases received and treated, during the past year, was 479—a larger number, by 53, than has before received the care of the institution in any single year.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

SING SING PRISON AND THE CROTON WATER—SPIRITED REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

We noticed a few days since, a correspondence between the President of the Croton Board and the Counsel of the Corporation, with reference to a bill before the Senate, concerning the use of Croton water at the State Prison. This has drawn from the Common Council a spirited remonstrance to the Legislature, prepared by Judge BRONSON, in which, after recapitulating the facts as stated by Judge BRONSON, uses the following emphatic language.

And first of all, the Croton Aqueduct, and the works connected with it, are the property of the City of New-York. The title to the property is as perfect, and as fully beyond legislative control, as is the title of any citizen to his house or his lands. It is not denied that the right of eminent domain attaches to this as well as to other kinds of property, but that right cannot be exercised, and the property be taken for public use, except by due process of law, and on making just compensation to the owner. Neither of those things is provided for by the bill in question. The State proposes to take the property, or a portion of it, on its own terms. The Commissioners to estimate damages and fix the annual rent are to be appointed by the officers of the State, and not by the Judiciary, or under any judicial proceeding; and when the State has thus by its own instruments settled its own terms, the award of the Commissioners is not even then binding upon the State, unless it shall be approved by the officers or agents of the State. The owners of the property have no voice in the selection of Commissioners, and no rights are secured them beyond the poor privilege of being allowed to know when and where the commissioners will meet "to examine the premises and assess the amount." It is but mere mockery to call such a proceeding either due process of law or making just Compensation. It is a one-sided arrangement, which the Legislature cannot adopt without violating the fundamental law of the land, and subverting those principles of justice and equity which should characterize all public and private transactions.

There is a further objection to the bill. The City has acquired the Croton Aqueduct property at an expense of more than twenty millions of dollars, and this money has been expended for the purpose of supplying the City of New-York and its inhabitants with water. The lands were not purchased nor the works constructed for the purpose of establishing manufactories in the prison at Sing Sing, nor elsewhere in the county of Westchester. The quantity of water has not thus far been sufficient for all the exigencies which may arise in the City, and other measures and expenditures are now in progress for the purpose of securing a more abundant supply. From the nature of the property, and the uses to which it is to be applied, it must be obvious to all that it cannot be safely placed under a divided supervision or control. The property and works must of necessity be under the direction of one person or body of men, for the purpose of securing an adequate supply of water, not only for the ordinary daily wants of the City, but to provide against seasons of drought, and meet the exigency of a wide-spread conflagration. And yet the bill in question, if it does not virtually give an exclusive control of the water to State officers, proposes to divide the supervision between those officers and the Croton Aqueduct Board, which now has the matter in charge. The State is authorized to tap the Aqueduct at Sing Sing, and take "a sufficient supply of Croton water for prison uses and purposes, at the option of the prison authorities, and to enforce the right of taking the same." There is no restriction or qualification as to the time or times when, nor the circumstances under which the water may be thus cut off from the City, and none as to quantity, except "a sufficient supply for prison uses and purposes," and how much that supply may be is left to the "option of the prison authorities." How, it may be asked, are the Commissioners to know what quantity of water the "prison authorities," in their "option," will think proper to take "for prison uses and purposes," and how with any regard to the principles of right and wrong, can the Commissioners "fix upon the amount to be paid as an annual rent?" The bill is not only highly objectionable, in this respect, but it is radically wrong, because it either creates a divided empire over the water, or virtually gives the whole control to the State, and without taking and paying for the whole property. If the State intends to disregard the purpose for which the aqueduct and other works were constructed, and draw water "at the option of the prison authorities," and to "enforce the right" of so doing, the only course allowed, either by the Constitution or the principles of justice and equity, is, *to take and pay a just compensation for the property and works, assume the entire control, and either serve the people of the City next after the people in prison, or leave it to the City to seek water from other sources.*

It is very far from the purpose of the City authorities to withhold anything which they can properly grant, or to put the State to any inconvenience. They have already offered to supply the prison at a much less rate than they supply others; and why the State should reject such an offer, and seize upon rights which the City has purchased at a great price, is more than the local authorities can imagine. Although many things have been done in the form of law-making, within the last few years, which trench heavily upon the rights and franchises of the City, the local authorities have been disposed to attribute such measures to accident, negligence, and the want of accurate information, rather than to the purpose of serving either the State or individuals at the expense of the City. Should this bill be passed, *the time will have arrived when it will be both proper and necessary to inquire what rights of property and what privileges are secured to this City and its inhabitants by the Constitution.*

MR. HANCE, Collector of Water Rents, has furnished us with the following statement of the amounts paid for the use of the Croton by the largest sugar-houses, hotels, manufacturing and other establishments in the City:

U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Company	$4,558 86
R. L. & A. Stuart	1,045 94
E. & A. S. Higgins' Carpet Manufactory	1,200 00
Metropolitan Hotel	1,000 00
B. Johnson & Co.'s Distillery	1,208 50
New-York Gas Light Company	1,460 00
Commissioners of Emigration	1,000 00
Supply of Water for Shipping to Foreign Ports, as per contract for the year	12,275 00

The charges against the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels are not named, the first being in dispute, and the latter not yet arranged. But it is worthy of note that the charge against the St. Nicholas for the use of the water is within *one hundred dollars* of the sum charged to the State Prison for all uses, including manufacturing purposes, and that, too, at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. upon the regular rates, and even this has not only not been paid for the past three years, but it is sought now to evade it by the bill now before the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 17th day of March to the 24th day of March, 1860.

Men, 81; Women, 77; Boys, 132; Girls, 124. Total, 414. Adults, 158; Children, 256. Males, 213; Females, 201. Colored persons, 2.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess of kid's.	1	Debility, Adult.	1	Inflam. of Throat	1
Albuminaria &		Debility, Infant.	5	Inflam. of Veins.	1
B'ts dis. kidn's	3	Diphtherite	6	Inflam. of Womb	1
Anemia	1	Dropsy	6	Jaundice	1
Aneurism aorta.	1	Dropsy in Chest	1	Lungs, dis'se of	1
Angina	1	Dropsy in Head.	17	Marasmus, Inf't.	27
Apoplexy	7	Dysentery	2	Measles	2
Apoplexy, serous	1	Dyspepsia	1	Mortifi'n Lungs	1
Asthma	3	Epilepsy	2	Mumps	1
Bleed'g of L'ngs	1	Erysipelas	1	Palsy	4
Bleeding womb.	1	Fever, Nervous	1	Pleurisy	2
Bronchitis	11	Fever, Scarlet	67	Rheumatism	3
Cancer	4	Fever, Typhoid.	2	Rheumatism H't	1
Cancer of Throat	1	Fever, Typhus	2	Rupture, Womb	2
Cancer of Liver.	1	Heart, Dis. of	6	Scrofula	1
Cancer of Womb	3	Hooping Cough.	3	Skin, disease of	2
Cancer of Stom'h	3	Hypertr'y of h't	2	Small-pox	4
Cholera Inf'tum	1	Inflam. Bladder	1	Softening Brain	2
Cholera morbus	1	Inflam. Bowels	4	Sprue	1
Congest'n Bow'ls	1	Inflam. of Brain.	7	Stricture	1
Congest'n Brain	6	Inflam. of Chest.	3	Teething	1
Congestion Lngs	5	Inflam. of Heart	1	Tumor in Ab'm	1
Consumption	54	Inflam. of Kidn's	1	Ulcer'n of Bw'ls	1
Convul's, Inf'nt.	32	Inflam. Lungs	26	Unknown	1
Croup	15	Inflam. Stomach	3	Unk'n to jury	1
Total					394

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Burns or Scalds.	3	Intemperance	1	Premature Birth	2
Casualties	3	Lock Jaw	1	Suffocat'n, acc'al	1
Cyanosis	1	Lues Venerea	2	Suicide by Ld'n	1
Drowned	1	Old Age	4	Total	20

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending March 27, 1858....476....Decrease.....62
Week ending March 26, 1859....419....Decrease.....5
Week ending March 17, 1860:
From absolute disease..........394
From external causes, &c..........29—426
Week ending March 24, 1860:
From absolute disease..........394
From external causes, &c..........20—414
Decrease this week..........12

PROGRESS OF STREET CLEANING.

During the week ending 24th inst., there were 347 men employed in cleaning the streets; who swept up and carted off 30 396 loads of dirt-manure and ashes, at a cost of $8,195 69, as certified by the return of Mr. CHAMBERS, Chief Clerk, to Mr. DELEVAN, who is still confined to his house by illness.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

The weekly return of taxes and interest for the past week indicates a constant decrease in receipts. During the last week they amounted to $17,520 44, besides $1,046 62 interest, and for unpaid Croton water rents, $296 70. The decrease in business, however, in the office of Receiver of Taxes corresponds with the increase of work in the office of the Commissioners, to whom is entrusted the power of increasing or decreasing the amount of taxes. Some idea may be formed of the amount of business transacted in this office when we state that nearly 15,000 notices have been served on parties taxed for personal property, any one of whom has the right to appear before the Commissioners and correct under oath an erroneous assessment.

DR. E. Y. ROBBINS' THIRD LECTURE ON SANITARY SCIENCE.—The third lecture of the course on Sanitary Science was delivered by Dr. E. Y. ROBBINS at Clinton Hall, on Monday evening, before a select audience. The subject was the "The Application of Sanitary Science, as a means of moral improvement, and for the prevention of pauperism and crime. The first point touched upon was the deaths of children, from 12,000 to 15,000 of whom, under five years of age, die yearly in this City, mostly from the impurity of the air they breathe. Marasmus, convulsions, cholera infantum, hydro-cephalus, pneumonia, are the monsters which feed on infants. The lecturer advocated the establishment of public nurseries, airy, commodious asylums, where the children of destitute parents might be nurtured. There was nothing Utopian in the suggestion. Paganism, in ancient Sparta, made *all* the children the care of the State, and should Christian charity do less? Even the children of rich parents might be benefited, for Fashion could not afford to let the child grow up healthily. Pneumonia destroyed as m[illegible] of the rich as it did of the poor. In view of [illegible] covering which Fashion allowed to their [illegible] arms, humanity might suggest that a "Fashionable Children's Protective Society" might be formed, to provide fitting clothing for the fashionably exposed children of the best circles. The moral effect of crowded and ill-ventilated rooms, where a whole family, and sometimes two families, live and sleep together, was next considered. The teachings of the Sabbath School were powerless against the daily teachings of an immoral home. For the ten thousand roving children, homeless, or worse than homeless, in this City, the doctor made an eloquent and powerful appeal. In reference to the various relations of his subject, he frequently quoted, and always with apt effect, from the writings of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, and the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY and SYDNEY TURNER. The lecture was singularly effective, and it is to be regretted that it was listened to by so few persons. Surely, the subject of Sanitary Science, both in a moral and physical point of view, is one of the highest importance. The next lecture of the course will be delivered on Thursday evening next.

PERSONAL.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* verifies the report that Mr. R. D. Bartlett, machinest, recently engaged in raising sunken ships on the St. Lawrence, was among the lost on board the *Hungarian*. Neither letters nor tidings have since been received from him. The names of passengers forwarded two or three weeks ago to the American agents of the Grand Trunk, contained the name of "Bartlett, for Quebec," for which place he would be likely to take a ticket.

The Cincinnati papers notice the arrival in that city of Mr. Israel J. Benjamin, author of *Eight Years in Asia and Africa*—a Jew, who is making the tour of North America to examine the condition of his race. His design is to cross the Plains, spend a short time in the Rocky Mountains, and thence proceed through California to Asia.

The Rome correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes: "Many Bostonians are still [illegible] S. Amory, Robert M. Mason, Rev. Dr. [illegible], Mrs. Stowe, Wales, Cushings, Paige, Fields, [illegible]ker, Fletcher, Apthorps, Appletons, Parker, [illegible]gis, Hunts; Hall of Providence, Hazard of R. I., Rev. Mr. Thayer of Beverly, Colburn of Cambridge, &c."

Blondin, the tight-rope man, has made his arrangements for the ensuing season to walk the rope once in two weeks over Niagara River, and the Falls of Montmorenci. When the Prince of Wales arrives in Canada, about the 1st of June, Blondin proposes to make his first walk at the Falls of Montmorenci, and the scion of royalty is expected to be present.

Out in Ohio they have a lady-drummer, who has received a diploma for her skill. Her name is Minerva Patterson, a daughter of Major Elisha Patterson, a wealthy farmer of Jersey, Licking County. The Major has organized a band, consisting wholly of his children. Two of his girls play the drums, and the band is said to be one of the best in the State.

Rev. Dr. Murray proposes to sail for Europe on the 14th proximo, to attend the religious meetings in England and Scotland, especially the Tri-Centenary of the Reformation. He will be absent three months, during which time the pulpit of the First Church in Elizabeth will be filled by clergymen from this and neighboring States.

On the 12th April, the Enosinian and Philophemian Societies of Columbia College (Washington) will commemorate the birthday of Henry Clay by public exercises at the Smithsonian Institution. Hon. Jabez L. M. Curry, of Alabama, will deliver an oration, and Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, a poem.

On Thursday last, Gibson Peacock, Esq., editor and principal proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, was entertained with a complimentary dinner at the La Pierre House; Mr. Morton McMichael, of the *North American*, presiding.

Mdlle. Patti began a season of opera at the Holliday-street Theatre in Baltimore, on Monday, March 26.

Mr. Henry Taylor, Superintendent of Faneuil Hall, Boston, has been presented a gold watch by the first jury of the Superior Court of Boston.

Sales of Real Estate....[illegible]

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

4-story store and dwelling No. [illegible]
Lease of 18 years with renewals, No. [illegible] st., 25x100
4-story brick house and lot Nos. [illegible] st., 25.6x70

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

3 lots corner 30th st. and 1st-av., $3,320 each	[illegible]
1 lot adjoining on 30th-st	[illegible]
1 lot on 1st av., near 30th st	[illegible]
2 lots adjoining, $2,660 each	[illegible]
1 lot adjoining	[illegible]
1 lot adjoining	[illegible]
1 lot on 30th-st., near 1st-av.	[illegible]
1 lot adjoining	[illegible]
3 lots adjoining, $2,550 each	[illegible]
2 lots adjoining, 2,320 each	[illegible]
1 lot adjoining	[illegible]
4 lots adjoining, $1,500 each	[illegible]
4 lots on 31st-st., near 1st av., $2,610 each	[illegible]
1 lot adjoining	[illegible]
3 lots adjoining, $2,375 each	[illegible]
1 lot adjoining	[illegible]
House and lot No. 162 Waverley-place, 21x97	[illegible]
House and lot No. 107 Madison-av., 23.10x90	[illegible]
House and lot No. 195 West 22d-st., 18.9x98.9	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 232 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
Is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, [illegible]
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, [illegible]
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

VULCANITE.
TO WORKERS IN IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, HORN AND BONE.

This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.

My present stock embraces all the leading styles of combs of a quality admitted to be superior to any Vulcanite ever before introduced.

Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x28, 14x28, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it up myself.

Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a monopoly.

HORACE H. DAY,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1860. No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES, BY M. WISE, OPTICIAN,
Has REMOVED to No. 755 BROADWAY,

Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest flint, which, through their high polish and true ground, produce the purest vision, and have been highly recommended as the best, in their effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.

Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for Cataract, can also be suited.

He inserts NEW GLASSES of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.

He warrants all spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight for five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED,

Is the only one patented having a CONDENSING surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture from the air.

The *Scientific American* says: "This refrigerator not only has the advantage of being novel, but also of fulfilling perfectly the purpose for which it was intended." Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., sole agents for Behler's & Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF, JUGGED HARE and turtle soup for dinner to-day; English mutton, roast hare and hare soup to-morrow. For sale, English mutton, Scotch beef hams, oatmeal, ling fish, Lochfine herring. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS ALL persons doing business with him, that from this date Alexander Carpentier ceases to have any relation with his house. Parties having any claims shall please address to L. SIMONET, No. 18 John-st.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.

WANTED—BY A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, the upper or lower part and basement of a house, with modern improvements; location west of Broadway, and not above 45th st. Address, stating location, conveniences and rent, T. C., Box No. 2,245 Post-office.

ADOPTION.—ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON wishing to adopt as their own, a fine, healthy, male child, of light complexion, eleven months old, and long since weaned, can do so by addressing, with particulars D. H. PERRY, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

ENGLISH CANNEL COAL—NOW DISCHARGing per ship Rock Light. For sale either from ship or yard, by BELLONI, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st. and No. 73 Wooster-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The medical profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend the Introductory Exercises of the Course of Instruction in this Institution, at the College Buildings, on Henry, corner of Pacific-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The introductory will be delivered by FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, and an address by THEODORE L. MASON, M. D. President of the Council.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION—Meet at its rooms corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*City Railroads*. Admission free.
HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

ROOFING.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING

Adapted to every variety of roof, new or old, and is unequaled for durability, beauty and cheapness, by any composition in use. Cement for sale by the barrel, with printed instructions for use, in any part of the country.
JOSEPH DITTO & CO., No. 3[illegible]3 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS and other respectable female help are respectfully solicited to [illegible] female office, No. 3[illegible] [illegible] where they can obtain [illegible] German, English, Scotch [illegible] ladies' maids and seamstresses [illegible] good cooks, laundresses, nurses [illegible] will recommended [illegible]

WANTED—BY A [illegible] Call at No. [illegible] second floor, Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY [illegible] and competent young English girl to [illegible] no objection to the country. Apply at No. 3[illegible] first floor, front room, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS [illegible] by a very respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all kinds of meats and [illegible] in a private family or [illegible] either in City or country. Will be [illegible] and highly recommended. Apply at [illegible]-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Has no objection to take care of children. Is willing to go in the [illegible] with a family for the Summer months. Best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 10th-st., in the store, between 1st-av. and Ave[illegible] for two days.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has not been long in this country, but has lived with the most respectable families in Europe. Apply at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter; the other as dressmaker and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; both have best of reference. Call at No. 522 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT widow woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. No objection to the care of a child; would take charge of the linen-room of a hotel. Apply at No. 820 Broadway, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, by a Protestant young woman who has had the entire charge of infants from their birth; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; good City references given, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; cuts and fits ladies and children's dresses in fashionable style; wages, $8 to $10; has no objection to the country or to travel with a lady; best of reference can be given. Call at, or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of children; no objection to travel to any part of the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 St. Marks-place, near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do housework for a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would have no objections to do chamberwork and waiting. Has good City references. Call at No. 639 Hudson-st., near Houston, top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE young woman who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat and pastry cook; also, a good baker and all kinds of desserts. The best City reference. To save trouble none but private families need apply. Call at No. 147 East 11th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; no objection to go a short distance in the country—up the North River direction preferred; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY, a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches; the best of reference from her last place; good bread and cake baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 462 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH person, a situation for California; she is a good seamstress, cutter and fitter, and would make herself useful; no salary demanded for two months after the voyage. She can have the best of reference. Address Mlle. NANETTE S——, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS to make shirts and underclothing for ladies, and baby's clothes: will cut and baste for a sewing machine and take care of an invalid lady. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 21 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer and baker. The best of City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Amity-place, rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference if required; can be seen till engaged in No. 69 East 16th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. The best of reference given. Call (for two days) at No. 123 St. Marks-place (basement).

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN with the best of City reference, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL, A COMPETENT dressmaker, wishes a situation as seamstress with a private family. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for three day at No. 72 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has good City reference. Call at No. 88 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing. Good reference. Call at No. 425 6th-av., corner 26th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 69 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins and laces; also, fluting and is a very good hairdresser; would not object to a little light chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also as chambermaid, and is a fine washer and ironer; best of City references. Apply at No. 67 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as laundress who thoroughly understands her business, and, in particular, ladies' fine muslins. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, an experienced dressmaker, wishes employment by the day or week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 426 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; is fully capable of what she undertakes. Can be seen only Thursday, 29th, at 212 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; can do plain sewing; is a very neat person. Call at No. 134 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, 15 years of age to do chamberwork, or to take care of children; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 226 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as an experienced cook; best of City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 23 West 13th-st., for two days, where she has lived over eight years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; has no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen all this week at her present employer's, No. 137 West 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, as good cook, to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress; understands family sewing and dress-making. Can be seen for 2 days, at 213 East 23d-st., near 1st-av. Good reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 195 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 69 33d st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Has good reference. Call at No. 476 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 26th st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid, or chamberwork and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 160 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French, German and Italian [illegible]. A lady in attendance.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish Scotch, English, &c.—call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse to travel with a family to Europe or through the United States; would go to the country; has three years' reference from her last [illegible] has taken the entire charge of children [illegible] good chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH [illegible] woman, as nurse; is perfectly capable to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand, if required, or would wait on an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; recommendations from the first families in the City. Apply, for one week, to No. 34[illegible] av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as baby's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; has good reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TIDY WOMAN, a situation as cook, in a first-class family; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 1[illegible] East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second-floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS MATRON OR housekeeper, in a school or seminary, or in a private family, by a competent and experienced female. She can produce the best of reference as to capability and character. Address W. Y., or call at No. 64 High-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY A trustworthy and capable woman; has a thorough knowledge of her business; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress in a private family; can do plain sewing; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid; is an excellent seamstress; understands hair-dressing; is fully competent to fulfill that situation; the best of City reference from her present employer, where she can be seen for two days, No. 12 University-place, near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to take care of children and sew, or wait on a lady and sew, or assist in chamberwork or sewing; best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROTESTANT nurse; is a nice plain seamstress; wishes to travel in any part of Europe; never sea-sick, and is very healthy; no objection to engage with a lady for the summer in this city; best of city reference given. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl from the North of Ireland as first-rate cook; would assist in the washing and ironing. Has reference from her last place. None need apply but respectable families. Call for two days at No. 100 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can produce three years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, front room, over the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one as good cook, understands baking and pastry, or as good laundress; the other as chambermaid or waitress, or general housework in a small family; they can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 183 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant young women, one as first class cook in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and fine washer; would prefer living together; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assisting in the washing and ironing. Inquire, for two days, at No. 76 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children; is a neat seamstress, and would have no objections to the country during the Summer months; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; can do fine washing, ironing and French fluting beautifully, or sew; has long and satisfactory City reference from some of the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 627 6th-av., third floor, front, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do family sewing; would mind children, or do fine washing, or light chamberwork; can refer to the place where she lived three years. Inquire at No. 195 East 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; or would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; satisfactory reference can be given for either place. Call at No. 54 Christie-st., in the rear. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; is a good baker; understands pastry, poultry, game and soups; has the very best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 321 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., west side, in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as wet nurse; with a fresh breast of milk; her babe is ten weeks old; has good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 28th st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing. Good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., in the Dyeing Establishment.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing, or plain sewing; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 27th-street, 2d floor back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COMPETENT servants, either separate or together; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at their present employers, for two days, at No. 87 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress; is a first-rate waitress; or would do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing; good City reference from her last place; can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. Best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 127 West 19th st., north-east corner of 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a private family as cook; is a good washer and ironer; understands baking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress in a small private family; understands her business; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN ACcustomed to doing up fine clothes in the best manner, to engage the washing of a few gentlemen or families; can give most satisfactory reference. Call or address 266 East 14th-street, 3d floor, M. BRENNAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has lived four years in her last place; best of City and country reference. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can give City reference, and is accustomed to the work. Call at No. 108 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, in the rear building.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, ABOUT REmoving to the country, wishes to procure a situation for his cook, a Protestant woman, and a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 202 West 20th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AND wife, having one child, with unexceptionable references a situation in the country to take charge of a gentleman's seat, farm, &c.; understands farming in all its branches—the care and raising of stock, milking, &c.; is a good plain gardener; the wife a first class dairywoman; will take charge of poultry, &c. Can be seen at, or address L. R. S., 133 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is one of the best grooms in the City; has been a thorough servant for many years. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and sobriety. Can be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, for one week, at Mr. Disney's harness-store, No. 126 4th-av.; or address R. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years experience in the same, and understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference from his late employer; has no objections to City or country, can be seen for two days at No. 56 Broadway, or a letter addressed K. J., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife. The man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers graperies and vegetables; can take care of horses or cow if required. The wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook. Both can come well recommended. Call or address P. O. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a hotel; would go as second porter in any wholesale warehouse; is sober and willing; can come well recommended; is not afraid of work. Address E. B., for two days, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PRACTICAL English gardener; has been in the country 16 years; has had a good deal of practice in laying out grounds and general management. Address J. S., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, OR groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN OF steady, industrious habits and good education, (speaks French fluently,) a situation in any business where the above qualities would command a living; would take the position of janitor or watchman of a school or building; suitable references. Address [illegible], Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER; can take charge of green-houses, vinery, flower garden and all sorts of vegetation; understands the management of ornamental trees, fruit trees, &c., &c.; understands grading, draining, terracing and care of a gentleman's place in his absence or presence; can take [illegible]; also, can come well-recommended; has lived sixteen years with two bosses; would superintend a small farm. To be seen, for two days, at Mr. Andrew [illegible] seed store, No. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE MAN AND wife, having one child 7 years old, a situation in the country; the man is a first-class farmer; understands the raising and care of stock, milking, &c.; is a good coachman and plain gardener; the wife will take charge of the dairy, poultry, &c.; will do all the fine washing of the family; both have unexceptionable references from their last place, where they have lived the last three years. Address J. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a man who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, greenhouse plants, flowers, and vegetables. His testimonials and references will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener in all its various branches. Address P. R., Gardener, at Mr. Thorburn's Seed-store, No. 15 John st., New-York, who has known the advertiser long.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, as coachman; has long experience in both Europe and this country in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part of the country; has the best City reference. Address COACHMAN, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 114 4th-av., near 12th-st. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver and understands the care of a green house, and is a good vegetable gardener; has good references. Address J. M., Box No 192 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 9 John-st., in the Seed-Store, from 10 to 12, or from 2 to 4 o'clock for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, and would do plain gardening, if required; he understands his business in all its branches. Has the best of City reference. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. A note addressed to T. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG ENGlishman and his wife, without incumbrance, Protestants; the man as waiter in a private family, and understands his business thoroughly; his wife as chambermaid, or assist in any part of the house, and have no objections to the country; best of City reference can be given. Address B. B., 199 East 13th st., second floor. Can be seen for two or three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver and has excellent recommendations from England and City references from his former and last employers. Apply, for three days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (no family;) the man as coachman, groom or vegetable gardener; understands his business in all its branches; can keep a gentleman's place in good order; the woman as seamstress, plain cook or chambermaid; both will be found trustworthy persons, as their recommendations will show. Address FRANK, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an experienced protestant man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, has long experience in the old country and this. The best of City reference. Has left his last employer in consequence of breaking up housekeeping. Address B. Y., Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY 20 YEARS OF AGE, A situation as undergardener, or to do work about a gentleman's place; knows how to drive and take care of horses; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful, and devote his time to the interest of his employer; has good City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION A GARDENER, BY A single man, well versed in his profession, including grape-vines, green-house plants, shrubberies, and all kinds of garden fruits and vegetables, with the accurate treatment of roads, lawn and pleasure grounds; with good reference. Call or address for two days, at Mr. Mapes' seed-store, No. 126 Nassau-st., for J. D.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, who understands the management and care of horses and carriages; is steady and sober; a careful driver; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City and country reference. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is very neat in his habits; would go to any part of the country; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, at Mr. Green's drug store, corner of 14th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A steady and industrious man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; understands the care and management of green houses, graperies, as well as flowers and vegetables; has good reference from his last employer. Address T. E., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman and groom, who understands the management and care of horses and carriages; is steady and sober, and a careful driver; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City and country reference. Address J. G., No. 654 Broadway, Mr. P. Trainor's saddlery, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly; he perfectly understands the care of horses, coaches and harness. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man will call or address W. C., No. 96 East 13th-st. between 3d and 4th avs, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, INdustrious single man, who is a good plain gardener, and has no objection to tend a horse and drive a carriage; is a good driver; has many years' experience in City and country; can produce the best of reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address D. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the care of horses, cattle, &c.; the woman is a good plain cook, and first-rate dairy woman; can give the very best references. Address C. B. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man (Swiss) and his wife; the man understands the care of horses and plain gardening; the wife as cook or laundress; will give good reference from former employer; to work on a gentleman's place. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Jane-st., corner 4th.

WANTED.—A YOUTH, ENTIRELY DEPENDENT on his own exertions, is desirous of immediate employment; first-class City references and recommendations as to honesty, &c.; writes well both English and German; age 17. Address JOHN SCHLIENG, care of W. Hurlburt, Esq., Editor New-York *Times*.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, Protestants, the man as practical gardener or coachman, the woman as cook, chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference; no family. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; green-house, grapery, fruit, flowers, vegetables, laying-out and keeping grounds in order. City references from his last employer. Address G. W., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single man who understands his business in all its branches; a steady driver, and has the best of reference from his last place; the country preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days. Will be carefully attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARdener's situation, by a married man, where he can have a house for his family, which is small; wages moderate; understands poultry and milking; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY a steady and industrious Protestant married man, without any family, who has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches. Can give the best of reference. A note addressed to B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young, respectable married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has first class City references from last and former employers. Address M. F., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man (Swiss) and his wife; the man understands the care of horses and plain gardening; the wife as cook or laundress; will give good references from former employer; can work on a gentleman's place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213½ Monroe-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as Coachman, has no objection to the country. The best of reference. Call or address J. & R. Gowden, Saddlers, No. 19 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an Englishman, a single man, having good City reference. Address WAITER, care of boot and shoe-store No. 26 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GARdener who understands his business in all its branches; desires one in the country. Apply to JOHN SCHMIDT, No. 61 Delancey-st., New-York, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SCOTCHMAN and wife, without family; the man is a good groom, and the wife a seamstress; are willing to be generally useful. Apply at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a good situation for his coachman. He is a first rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober and can be trusted implicitly. Call at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A BOY, 16 YEARS of age, in a wholesale house; can write a good hand, and can give the best of reference and reside with his parents. Address for two days J. T. N., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant, who is in every way qualified for the care and management of horses, with long and satisfactory recommendations. Address J. M., at John B. Ryer's saddlery store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CASHIER.—WANTED, immediate employment by a young man, a thorough double-entry book-keeper; experienced in business generally; best of City references. Address for three days, CASHIER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND [illegible] sober man, of good morals, a situation [illegible] in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Call or address [illegible] Broadway, near Union-square. Inquire [illegible]urday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, German; understands the care of a hot for green-house, grape vines, &c., together with the laying out of new ground in the latest style; has five years' reference from last place. Address A. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. A., No. 13 Union court, University-place, or Box No 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, HONest and respectable young man as a first-class coachman and a most experienced groom; is neat about his work, and well acquainted with the City; will be found willing to devote his whole time to the interests of his employers. Has first-class City references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man fully competent to take charge, and is a careful driver and a good groom; will be obliging to the family. Has good references from his last place. Understands all about a vegetable garden. Address M., Coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as waiter in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best City references; town or country, or to travel. Call or address F. M., No. 163 13th-st., near 3d-av., for 3 days.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S

PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

Known for the past thirty years as among the best in the world. Made with full iron frames, of the choicest material, and in the highest style of finish, they will withstand the action of every climate, and stand in tune under constant use a great length of time. Fully guaranteed. Lowest factory prices.

Second-hand Pianos, good makes, and in good condition, for $75, $100, $140, $165.

New and second-hand Pianos to rent; rent applied if purchased.

A. M. KANOUSE,
No. 435 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:

The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of 5 years. Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway, N.Y.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,
for churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,
NO. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway. Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860.
Established in 1828.
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME, PIANOS.
An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $385.
One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Piano $300.
Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $95, $100, $110, $125, $135, $150 and $175.
Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS.
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG & VIEUXTEMPS.
Large Silver Medal at a late Fair.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned, having been engaged nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now for sale some of their very superior instruments, both as regards tone and finish. These instruments are warranted to stand in any climate, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, a number of second-hand pianos in good order, very low.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

HAINES BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF superior piano-fortes at low prices, wholesale and retail. Salesroom No. 626 Broadway, (next to Laura Keene's.) Manufactory corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st. Warerooms in Brooklyn, No. 296 Fulton-st. Piano to rent, with privilege of purchase.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. O. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEN. WALKER'S BOOK.
THE WAR IN NICARAGUA,
Written by
GEN. WM. WALKER,
Just published and for sale by
S. H. GOETZEL & CO.,
Mobile,
And at No. 83 Warren st., New-York.
Also, for sale by
All the principal
Booksellers in this City.

THE NEW-YORK
WEEKLY PROGRAMME;
A JOURNAL OF THE DRAMA,
MUSIC, LITERATURE AND ART.
The first number will be issued on
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1860,
And will contain articles by John Brougham, Chas. M. Walcott, Wm. Davidge, James S. Browne, &c., &c., with Editorials, Original Tales and Sketches, Theatrical and Musical Criticisms, and Theatrical and Musical Intelligence from all parts of the world. Price, three cents per copy. For sale by all the News Agents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A SET OF PLANS FOR the new building on the corner of 33th st. and 8th-av., supposed to be lost on the 7th av., between 30th and 34th sts. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them soon at the said building, corner of 8th-av. and 33th-st., with Mr. JACKSON, Foreman.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OF THE Bank of the Republic, No. 9,540, dated Feb. 23, 1860, for $237, to the order of Lowitz & Hooker. The public is hereby warned not to negotiate the same, as the payment has been stopped.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, CHAIN AND PIN, made by Jurgensen, No. 3,112, in going from University-place and 11th-st. to the Catharine Ferry. Any one finding the same, will obtain the above reward by leaving it at No. 41 West 11th st.

LOST OR STOLEN—DOREMUS & NIXON'S NOTE, at 8 months from Oct. 9, 1859, for $537 23. Payment has been stopped. No. 61 Park-place.

POST-OFFICE BOX WANTED.—ADDRESS G. W. P., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, naming price.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY A FIRST-class cook, who has a thorough knowledge of cooking in all its branches; also, a [illegible] experienced laundress, only such as can bring good City references. Call at No. 1[illegible] West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., before 11 o'clock, on this day, Thursday.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, TIDY GIRL, TO DO the general housework of a small private family. A first-class servant only is wanted; one who can bring good City reference. Call for two days between the hours of 12 and 3, at No. 59 Columbia st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A [illegible] as nurse and chambermaid; she must be healthy, and fond of children; [illegible] according to age and ability. Apply at No. [illegible]

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible] as [illegible] waitress. Call at No. 1[illegible] Washington-[illegible] [illegible]-av., at the door in the avenue, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of City references; must be competent to take charge of a dairy in the Summer. Call at No. 4[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE in publishing engravings or works of art. Address, for full particulars, E. CLOUGH, Agent, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A [illegible] girl, who is a first rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 181 West 33d-st., third door [illegible]

WANTED—A CAPABLE SCOTCH OR AMERICAN woman as nurse, in a small family; a permanent and pleasant home. Address Box No. 623 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK; MUST BE A GOOD washer and ironer. Apply at No. 150 Eldridge-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER, IN a private family. Apply at No. 166 Water-st., between [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VEGETABLE gardener, and to assist on a farm. Apply at No. 21 William st., office No. 1, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen, at No. 691 Broadway. WILKES & MOYNAN.

MONEY-MAKING EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES—Much preferable to sewing or any other female occupation; genteel and honest. Bring written references and apply immediately, in person, at No. 429 Broadway, room No. 8.

NURSE WANTED.—A FAMILY, CONSISTING of gentleman, wife and child, wish a first class English, Scotch, German, or Protestant Irish girl, as nurse, and to do their washing. Address, stating qualifications and price required, also references, HENRY, Box No. 2,757 Post office.

FARM MANAGER WANTED—SINGLE MAN preferred; must understand pasture land and stock, and keep farm hands suitably employed and grounds in order. Place is near the City. To a person well qualified who can show an interest a liberal chance will be given. Address, with full particulars of former employment, to G. F., at Mapes' Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, or a man and his wife without children, he understands farming, vegetable gardening, horses, stock, &c., and is sober and industrious; reference required. Apply to R. W. CRONK, No. 226 West 42d-st., before 9 o'clock or after 4 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGE STUDENTS WANTED—A STUDENT wanted in each college and theological seminary in the country, where there is none engaged, to act as agent for the Pulpit and Rostrum. Address H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED hand wanted to take charge of card department. To a reliable man a steady work and good wages will be given. Apply to ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with $10 stencil tools. Address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 36 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, May 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

A HAPPY HOME FOR BOYS.—A[illegible] BLENDING HOME WITH INSTRUCTION—A boarding School by an experienced teacher. SAML. M. ENSIGN will reopen his house and school as a boarding school for boys, on the 1st of May, 1860. A liberal table, thorough instruction, and affectionate intercourse guaranteed.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK.—John Saxton, Jacob J. Westervelt, William Smith, Geo. W. Nesbitt, Abram Warner, Amos Chase, C. S. Benson, M. C. Brooks, W. P. Jones, M. H. Rose, John Stokes, John Cavanna, Esqrs. In Brooklyn, Rollin Sanford, Luther Eames, Henry [illegible], and B. [illegible], Esqrs. Also, Henry Potwin, Iowa City; Capt. C. B. Thompson, San Francisco; Geo. M. Todd, St. Louis; Chapman Harris, New-Orleans; Hon. Origen S. Seymour, Litchfield, Conn., of whom circulars may be obtained. SAML. M. ENSIGN will be at Earle's Hotel Park-row, near Broadway, New-York, on the 24th, 26th and 27th inst., to confer with parents, or will call upon those who will leave their address at said Hotel.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its fifth term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleased home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department is in charge of two experienced Instructresses, has been in successful operation for many years. [illegible] introduction of gas [illegible] complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or [illegible] and be furnished with a [illegible] they may require, address E. [illegible], care F. Gen[illegible]. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." NO. 346 BROADWAY. Schools supplied with competent teachers. Parents [illegible] with schools [illegible] teachers with positions. Refer to Faculty of Amherst, Rutgers College, Hon. Henry Barnard, &c. Competent teachers wanted.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J. Accessible several times daily by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens April 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $35 per quarter, will send for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Geo. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

THE SUMMIT SEMINARY—A SELECT Family School for Boys. The new building will be occupied after May 1. Sixteen pupils compose the family. $100 per session of five months.
WM. B. STOUGHTON, Principal.
SUMMIT, Union County, N. J.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition for fourteen weeks. Fourteen Instructors. [illegible] River Inst., Claverack [illegible] Write for a [illegible] Columbia Co., N. Y. [illegible] Rev. A. FLACK.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained of F. Goodenough's book-store, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. FELIX CHARLIER, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., G. D. SEELY, Principal.

$120 } COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. { $120 Per Year, both sexes. Term begins Apr. 11. Per Year. Closes Oct. 5. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—STAMFORD, Ct. The Summer term will commence April 30, and continue 14 weeks. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—PERSONS having young ladies to educate please read our advertisement to be published in the *Times* Saturday, March 31.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADY, A EUROPEAN, educated in Paris, where she has resided twenty years, [illegible] a situation as visiting or resident governess; besides the higher branches of a finished English education she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, Italian, Spanish, German and French languages. The two latter she speaks as a native. Address C. M. L., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, ACCUSTOMED to tuition, a situation as governess in a private family, to teach German, French, the rudiments of Latin, music, drawing, and all the various branches of a sound English education. For terms, apply to Rev. H. [illegible], No. 17 Avenue A, and to Rev. H. Gallisch, No. 117 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn. Address S. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A GRADUATE of Yale, desires a situation in some Academy or public school. Satisfactory testimonials of reference given. Address TEACHER, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn.

TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a Protestant lady as governess; she must be fully competent to instruct in English, French and music. Apply, for one week, at No. 48 West 15th-st.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date. The firm name remains the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.
New-York, March 1, 1860.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS,
AT
No. 300 CANAL-ST.,
and
5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.,
UNDER THE HOTEL,
on
TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

The Canal st. Store needs no comment, its well known reputation is world-wide. The 5th-av. is unequaled in the world, and goods corresponding.

GOLDEN FLAX
ENAMELED THREAD.

This unrivaled SPOOL COTTON is, "By Special Appointment of Queen Victoria," by the manufacturer, J. T. HAWORTH, LEICESTER, for the use of the Royal Household.

ITS INTRINSIC EXCELLENCE has obtained for it universal approval in England, both for Family Use and for SEWING MACHINES.

The Mills have been enlarged to admit of its introduction in the United States, and it is now offered for sale in this City by Messrs.

TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO., No. 36 Vesey-st.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., 80 Chambers-st.
BERNHEIMER BROTHERS, 110 and 112 Broadway.
JAMES MORRISON & CO., No. 79 Chambers-st.
NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 86 Chambers-st.
PERKOO, BULKLEY & PLIMPTON, 6 Barclay-st.
D. MORRISON & SON, No. 111 Chambers-st.
KIRTLAND, NORTH & PLATT, No. 31 Cortlandt-st.

JAMES C. JOHNSTON,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
No. 176 Fulton-st., New-York.

JAMES TUCKER
Has removed his retail trade in
PARIS FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETS AND GARNITURES,
to No. 757 Broadway.
Two doors above 8th-st., under Clinton Hotel.
Wholesale and Retail at No. 361 as usual.

UP TOWN.
JONES', NO. 159 8TH-AV.
DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS.
An immense stock, Much below down-town prices.
NO SECOND PRICE.

SPRING EXPOSITION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will exhibit, at Retail, their Paris MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, together with those of their own manufacture, on Thursday March 29.
Also:
A large assortment of real India CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store a choice stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
To which will be added, during the season, the latest productions of the European markets, all of which will be sold at
LOW PRICES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, March 26,
The greatest bargains in Stella shawls ever offered in this City.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

FANCY SILKS.
500 pieces Fancy Silks just received from the late forced auction sales. All new goods; the latest styles and selling at 30 per cent. less than import cost.
HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—S. CHAMBERS' establishment—the oldest and best in the United States—has always an ample supply of ladies' and children's clothing. The only establishment where ladies and merchants can at all times procure the newest and best styles. S. CHAMBERS has the largest and best talent, both native and foreign, with a supply by each steamer of the newest fashions. Ladies and merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOUNTAIN & CO.'S INDIA STORE IS the only place where India pine-apple dresses, grass-cloths, [illegible] satins, seersucker, Nankins, China, lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian feather fans, bark and bead work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. French Fans, latest styles.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE.
The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices:
English Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 90 cents to $1 10.
Imperial 3 Plies, $1 to $1 10.
Ingrain Carpets, 30 cents to 75 cents.
Oil-cloths, 1 to 8 yards wide, 37½ cents to $1.
Also, RUGS, MATS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, &c.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

ALEXANDER'S GLOVES, ENGLISH HOSIERY and Undergarments, children's hose and gloves, ladies' and misses' walking and traveling gloves, ladies' and misses' new colors silk veils, white and colored Shetland, real English hair [illegible] and veils. French kid gloves, 58 cents, worth $1, at ELGIN'S BAZAAR, No. 883 Broadway, corner 19th-st., East side.

OPENING WEEK FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.—An elegant assortment of rich and elegantly trimmed. Ladies, please call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 281 Canal-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING goods, No. 551 Broadway, has now in store almost every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable. N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS, CONTRACTORS and others is called to SMITH'S STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES the patent right of which, for New York, is offered for sale. These valuable machines, the latest and most improved, patented this year, are of three sizes. The largest, designed to be operated by two horses, the second by one horse, and the smallest size by manual labor, one man being enabled to do the work of eight. Each kind is provided with a box to sweep the dirt directly into a box, or receiver. In regard to the practical working of these machines, their efficiency in sweeping and cleaning all kinds of pavement, the admirable ease and facility with which they are operated, and the beneficial result in a sanitary point of view, which flow from their use, we are content to rest with the utmost confidence upon the continuance of the Government of the City of New-York, as well as upon the unanimous verdict of the Press and people, satisfied that they will pronounce them, as they have heretofore, the best that can be obtained for the purpose. The entire right to use these Machines throughout the whole of the United States will be disposed of. Terms and particulars furnished by applying to the Agent.
F. A. SMITH, No. 565 Broadway.

NOTICE—TO STAGE-PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS—A grant for a line of stages for sale, or a partner wanted with a small capital. The advertiser will prove to applicants that 150 per cent profit can be realized of the capital invested. Inquire at No. 275½ Grand-st., New-York, in the cigar-store. All letters must be post-paid.

GAS-FITTING AND FIXTURE BUSINESS FOR SALE—One of the most respectable and oldest in the City; to a plumber, wishing to commence gas-fitting, this is an opportunity rarely offered; a house or lots in Yorkville or Harlem taken in exchange. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

$5,000 WANTED IN AN IRON MANUFACTURING business, upon which large security will be given [illegible] manufactured articles of superior quality; all sales made exclusively for cash. Apply, with real name, to [illegible], Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOODWILL of lease of a long established embroidery, lace and fancy-goods store, doing a good business, for sale on account of ill health. Apply at the office of E. V. VULTEE, Esq., No. 6 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT, SINGLE man, with from $2,000 to $4,000 in his own right to engage in a business both sure, safe and profitable. Address, for one week, HENRY DEPAU, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A DRY GOODS REFINISHING AND PACKING business for sale for cash. Principals only dealt with. Such a chance for this business is not often offered. Apply at No. 88 Cliff-st.

MONEY—PATENT RIGHT—FOR SALE—AN article wanted by every family in the Union. Address, with red stamp, G. D., Box No. 70 Naugatuck, Conn.

ANY NOTION HOUSE WISHING A MAN to do outside business can make a good arrangement by addressing JOHN BROWN, Box 162 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—A NICE PAIR OF PONY-BUILT bay horses, suitable for any gentleman to drive on the road or express, just from the country; will be sold cheap, as owner has no use for them. Apply at No. 557 Washington-st., near King.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF HORSES, suitable for a coupe or rockaway. Also a gentleman's wagon, [illegible] two fine black horses [illegible] at No. 4 West 16th-st.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION Gray Messenger will stand for service during the ensuing season, at the hotel of Hiram Woodruff, Union Course, L. I., season to commence March 1, and end July 1. Terms $25 the season.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN FINE YOUNG HORSES from Washington County; 1 pair bay mares, 15 hands high; [illegible] 3 single horses, good drivers. To be seen at Merchants' stables, corner 20th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, ALL right and cheap; a two seat wagon and harness. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 12th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. [illegible], Brooklyn. CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Will continue open until June 1.

FROM ALBANY.

Seven City Railroad Bills Ordered to a Third Reading.

A MINIATURE GRIDIRON.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 28.

Petitions were presented for the location of the City Hall in Madison-square, New-York.

The bill relative to foreign insurance companies was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the American Zoological Society.

To provide for the more certain punishment of frauds by bankers and trustees.

To locate the Schuyler County Buildings at Havana, by 23 to 1.

The *Pro Rata* bill, as passed by the Assembly, was taken up, and after a brief debate, progress was reported.

The bill to amend the Metropolitan Police act was taken up this evening.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to except the towns of Jamaica, Flushing and Newtown from the District. Lost.

The bill was opposed by Mr. SPINOLA, and defended by Mr. ROBERTSON.

Mr. MANIERRE moved to strike out the fourteenth section, which provides that promotions shall be made from the next lowest in rank. He thought the Commissioners would be the best judges as to who were most deserving of promotion. The motion was lost.

The bill was again made the special order for Friday morning.

The Franklin Savings Bank bill was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 28.

Several remonstrances were presented against the bill allowing debtors to free themselves from all future liabilities to creditors by a voluntary assignment of all their present effects.

Mr. POND reported complete the following New-York City Railroad bills, and the same were ordered to a third reading:

The Seventh-avenue bill;

The Fourteenth-street bill;

The Avenue D bill;

The Tenth-avenue and Forty-second-street bill;

The Houston-street bill;

The Barclay-street and South Ferry bill, with the fare fixed at three cents;

Also, the Brooklyn and Broadway Railroad bill.

A large number of bills were reported favorably by the Standing Committee—amongst them, to confirm the Ninth-avenue Railroad franchise; to authorize the laying out of the northern portion of the City of New-York; concerning the Commissioners of Emigration and the Marine Hospitals; relative to the planting of oysters in the State, and to preserve the public peace on Sunday.

A motion to put this bill forward was defeated by Mr. MILLER's objection.

The bill to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. GOVER moved for a Committee to investigate the management of the Institution for the Blind. Adopted.

Mr. MILLIKEN made a majority report against the Senate bill, to better secure the payment of claims for services or labor against the estate of deceased parties.

Mr. CALLICOT made a minority report in favor of the bill.

A motion to agree to the majority report was lost, 34 to 40.

Mr. CALLICOT spoke in favor of the bill, when the minority report was laid on the table.

The Governors of the Almshouse department sent in a communication courting an investigation of their affairs.

Mr. COOPER moved for a Committee of Investigation. Laid over.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Ex-Governor WASHINGTON HUNT.

Mr. ST. JOHN called up the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill for its third reading.

Mr. MERRITT moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Two-thirds and Three-fifths bills, to settle the constitutional question of what vote is necessary to pass the bill. After debate it was lost, 30 to 76.

The bill was then read a third time and defeated, 54 to 62.

Mr. JOHNSON, who changed his vote for the purpose, moved to reconsider, and lay that motion on the table. Carried, 67 to 50. So the bill has still a chance, but there is very little prospect of its being revived.

The afternoon session was occupied in the consideration of the claim bills in Committee of the Whole.

At 20 minutes before 7, the House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House convened at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock. No quorum was present when Mr. McQUADE moved a call of the House.

The galleries were cleared, and the doors closed. Members were brought to the bar and were excused. At 8¼ o'clock the call was suspended. It soon became evident that the House was in a bad temper.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to take up the Appropriation bill. Lost.

Several motions were made to adjourn, and lost, the yeas and nays being called.

The bill to amend the general Life and Health Insurance act was passed.

The bill to amend the law in relation to division fences was lost.

The bill to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company was lost, and on motion to reconsider, laid on the table.

The Grinding Committee reported several bills to be moved forward, among which were the following:

To reduce the capital of the Farmers' Loan Trust Company.

The New-York City Tax Levy was amended by striking out the clause for the payment of judgments.

The New-York City Charter amendment bill; to extend certain streets, and to confirm grants to land under water in the City of New-York, made April 17, 1860, and to extend the term of office of New-York Constables to two years.

To authorize the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn to sell the cemetery lands.

To continue St. Felix-street, Brooklyn, and to close part of the old Flatbush road.

A motion to adjourn was then carried under a call of the ayes and nays—51 to 37.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING.

THE DEAF AND DUMB—WHAT WE PAY FOR STATIONERY—THE PRO-RATA BILL IN THE SENATE—THE NEW-YORK CITY RAILROADS—THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND—THE TEN GOVERNORS—DISTINGUISHED NEW-YORKERS IN THE LOBBY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

The Assembly was not in session last evening, the chamber being occupied by the Deaf and Dumb in giving exhibitions of their efficiency in the sign language.

The Senate made a special order of the everlasting Schuyler County question—the question that is always being fixed, but never will stay fixed. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and this morning was passed—Ayes, 23; Noes, 1. I hope I shall be considered orthodox in expressing the wish that this is a "final settlement" of the Schuyler estate.

The Senate, this morning, did little or nothing of general importance. It took up the *Pro-Rata* bill, turned it over once or twice, and then "progressed" it until to-morrow evening, when it is the special order. It is considered virtually dead, but Senators must mouth over it a little.

The Grinding Committee made a good start forward, reporting about thirty bills to a third reading. At this rate per day, there is a chance that about one in five of the bills before the two Houses may get through.

The Comptroller made a special report this morning of the amount of stationery used by the different branches of the State Government in each year since 1848. The footings I have copied, showing the amount paid for, and the amount delivered:

Years.	Paid for.	Delivered.
1848	$408 18	——
1849	3,104 98	$3,486 28
1850	4,584 87	4,661 83
1851	6,559 34	6,271 46
1852	9,542 02	8,501 65
1853	7,846 10	7,756 05
1854	4,010 36	2,725 03
1855	2,165 38	1,972 97
1856	3,705 88	2,608 02
1857	4,128 85	4,092 09
1858	4,222 97	5,382 04
1859	4,578 65	4,789 73
1860 (Three months)	4,506 00	1,093 92
Total	$59,357 58	$53,740 28

It will be noticed that the principal sum of this discrepancy occurs in the three closing months of the last Administration, in which time $4,500 was drawn out from the Treasury on account of stationery, while only $1,093 92 was delivered. Where the balance of about $3,400 has gone, only the Stationery Clerk to the last Comptroller knows positively.

By the way, the average cost of stationery for the State of New-York is not so great as to engender any particular fears that we shall go bankrupt on that account. Fifty-nine thousand dollars in twelve years—an average of about $5,000 a year—is not a large plum, considering the size of the State and the extent of its business ramifications. Were it not for the disparity between $9,542 02 in 1852, and the $2,165 38 in 1855, we should not be disposed to believe there had been more than the usual percentage of leakage in the expenditures for stationery.

In the House, the order of third reading of bills went to the table this morning, in order to permit the Committees to make reports. Heavens! what an avalanche there was! Bills of every conceivable kind, character and description, came thick and fast, until the Clerk's desk was one huge mountain of embryo legislation, in every stage of progress.

Through all this mass, the bills to authorize the construction of railroads through certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, were most conspicuous. They were, you recollect, by a vote of the House, referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages to report complete. They came back this morning, all ready for a third reading.

The freedom of the Assembly Chamber was tendered to Ex-Gov. HUNT—that gentleman being on a brief visit to the Capital.

By a resolution of the Assembly, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is directed to investigate the management of the Institution for the Blind. No reason was given for this direction.

The Ten Governors sent a communication to the Assembly inviting an inquiry into their system of dispensing public charity. They are likely to be accommodated in this respect to the extent of their desires. There have been some damaging stories afloat here, that would have induced examination had not the Governors asked it.

The lobby is full again—brim-full and overflowing. Among those in it I notice some that have not prevailed here much for the past two or three sessions. MOSES H. GRINNELL and SIM. DRAPER are in the cloakroom to-day for the first time in two years. R. M. BLATCHFORD is with them, but he is one of the fixtures since he was one term on the floor. These gentlemen are said to be looking after the political character of such legislation as is proposed having reference to New-York.

Two weeks from to-morrow, and the hundred days will be up, gone—chalked off on the blackboard of time. It is probable the session may last two days beyond that time, but it can hardly be prolonged over the following Sunday, as the days are scored off—the old anxious look, that always betokens the winding up, begins to appear. They are sorry faces to look on, that dance attendance in the lobby now. LEO.

THE MURDERS AT SEA.

Examination of Hicks—Additional Evidence Against Him.

The Testimony in the Case of the Spray—Two Pistols Found on the Vessel.

THE TRAGEDY ON THE E. A. JOHNSON.

Examination of Johnson, alias Hicks, the reputed Murderer—Testimony taken before United States Commissioner White—A Strong Chain of Circumstantial Evidence.

The preliminary examination of the circumstances connected with the murder of Capt. Burr and his two seamen, the brothers Watts, on board the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner WHITE, in the United States Circuit Court-room. The prisoner was brought into the Court-room, which was crowded, from the Tombs, by some very roundabout way, by Marshal Rynders and his deputy, Mr. Duggan. He conversed freely with both, and with his counsel, Messrs. Graves and Sayers, seemed to regard the whole affair as a trifle, heard the testimony with an indifference that, if not stoical was stolid, and indulged in some expressions as to the character of the witnesses, which were much less polite than emphatic.

The examination on the part of the United States was conducted by Mr. Dwight, one of the Assistants of the United States District-Attorney.

The prisoner was questioned as follows:

Commissioner.—What is your name?

Prisoner.—My name is William Johnson; my right name is Albert Hicks, Sir.

Mr. Dwight.—Albert Hicks, or Albert W. Hicks?

Prisoner.—Albert W. Hicks, Sir.

Commissioner.—Have you anything to say in relation to this charge?

Prisoner.—No, Sir.

Mr. Dwight then asked that under the third section of chap. 113 of the United States statutes at large, which was passed May 15, 1820, in relation to piracy, the Commissioner would issue his warrant to take the prisoner into custody.

The section reads thus:

"That if any person shall upon the high seas, or in any open roadstead, or in any haven, basin or bay, or in any river where the sea ebbs and flows, commit any robbery in, or upon any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, such person shall be adjudged to be a pirate; and being thereof convicted before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District into which he shall be brought, or in which he shall be found, shall suffer death."

This course, the counsel said, had been taken because the District-Attorney believed that, to prove a charge of murder, it would be necessary to find the body; but as the crime of robbery on the high seas, or any open roadstead, also involved the death penalty, he thought it better to have a warrant issued on that charge, in order to shut up any loop-hole for escape.

The defendant was then formerly arrested on the charge of murder and robbery on the high seas.

Mr. Dwight said he presumed that in consequence of the publicity given by the papers to the case, it was unnecessary to have any formal opening. He would therefore call the witnesses.

The first of these was

Benjamin N. Nickerson, who testified that he belonged to South Lynn, Mass.; was master of the sloop named *John R. Mather*; heard there was such a vessel as the *E. A. Johnson*; got under way on the evening of the 29th, off Staten Island, and when about a mile and a half from the light was run into by an unknown vessel; could not tell whether she was a sloop; she ran into his vessel and cut her down near to the water's edge; the intent of the strange vessel was first to go ahead, and then astern, and thus run into his vessel, either through fright or gross carelessness; saw only one man on post; a portion of the rigging was left on board, which witness gave to Police Captain Weed; there was no hail from the strange vessel, but witness hailed when about a thousand yards off; was then about three-quarters of a mile from Coney Island; this occurred about 2 o'clock A. M. on the 21st inst.

Mr. Daniel Seaman, who was the next witness, deposed that he lived in New-Jersey; knew the *E. A. Johnson* and Capt. Burr; chartered the sloop on her last voyage from New-York to Virginia for a load of oysters; her crew consisted of Capt. Burr, the prisoner, (as first mate,) and two boys named Watts, (this he learned from the captain;) the sloop cleared from here on Thursday morning, the 15th inst.; gave Capt. Burr $200 in gold and silver; the gold about $35, which he gave him in place of some uncurrent bills, as the balance of his charter; the silver was in a bag, which witness had since seen in possession of Police-Capt. Weed; was on the sloop on Wednesday, the 21st, after she was brought in; she lay at Fulton Market; her jibboom, bowsprit and yawl were gone, and her decks and cabin had blood thereon; on the rail it looked as if it had been cut, as if a man's hand had been cut off.

[The witness described, in terms almost identical with those employed by Capt. Weed, the portions of the deck, cabin and rail on which the blood was seen.]

He thus continued—The cabin was in bad condition, and had as much blood in it as if a bullock had been slaughtered there; three extra holes had been bored in the cabin floor to let the blood run; saw the augur and the blood on it; various gashes, as if of a knife, were seen on the walls, and there was blood on the companion-way; there was a locker beneath, in which was a lead-line covered with blood; witness was down with Capt. Burr before, and was near going this time; he (the Captain) kept his money under the head of his bed; there was also a secret drawer, which the witness could not find; saw the Captain at Keyport on Thursday evening, and thought he cleared from there the next (Friday) morning; he had some business with witness' father-in-law, Capt. Barnes.

Cross-examined—Did not know any of the crew, but saw the prisoner on board the vessel at Spring-street wharf, on Wednesday afternoon; never saw the prisoner before; was down again at 9 o'clock, and asked a private watchman to have an eye to the vessel; the prisoner was sitting down when he saw him the last time; previous to that he was working round the deck.

Re-examined—Did not see Capt. Barnes pay Capt. Burr the money.

[The witness identified a money-bag produced, as that which he saw with Capt. Burr, because of the peculiar manner in which the string was fastened on.]

Selah Howell deposed: That he lives at Islip, L. I.; he is an American citizen, and part owner of the *E. A. Johnson*, which is an American vessel; I took tea with Capt. Burr on board the sloop on Wednesday evening, the 14th; the prisoner was there at supper; the Captain told me he had shipped the prisoner; the boys, Watts, were on board also; I know Capt. Burr's watch; I should know some of his clothes if I were to see them. [A coat, pants and vest and Kossuth hat produced.] I should take this to be his hat, but as there are a great many like it I could not swear positively; I think these clothes are his; I do not know where he dealt for his clothes.

Cross-examined—I cannot swear positively that these were Capt. Burr's clothes; I never saw the prisoner before that; he was taking tea with us; the Captain told me he was giving the mate (the prisoner) $19 a month; he did not introduce the prisoner to me, though we supped together; the Captain did not tell me what his name was; he called him William.

Selah Benjamin's evidence was to the effect that he had sailed with Capt. Burr on the voyage previous to the last one; that he knew the prisoner, who had shipped in his (the witness') place; he thought he would know the Captain's watch; he knew the Captain's clothes, and picked them out from among the other clothes in the Station-house. [The clothes were produced, and the witness identified the pantaloons, hat and vest—that is, he said the hat was of the same sort and the vest of the same color as that the Captain was accustomed to wear; the pantaloons were his undoubtedly.]

Cross-examined—I will swear positively that the pants are Captain Burr's; he cut that (a gash in the top) to hang them up with, as by a loop; I cannot say how long he had them; I shipped with him at home, and went one voyage with him to Virginia; these were not his ordinary clothes, but those he wore when in port; I saw them on him in Virginia, and once in New-York; the first time I saw the prisoner was on the Spring-street dock; I never saw him before, and had no conversation with him; I went there because I was sent there; I did not know in being sent there that I was sent to do anything in connection with this tragedy; the Captain of Police said he wanted to see if I knew anything about the garments found on the sloop.

To the Prosecuting Counsel—I do not know that this watch (the one produced) was Capt. Burr's.

Reuben Keimer, a fisherman of Gravesend, L. I., saw the sloop at anchor off Gravesend on Sunday night and again saw her on Tuesday night; saw the prisoner and one of the young men, (Watts) come on shore; they moved her off right away as soon as they could heave anchor.

Cross-examined—The vessel sailed very soon after I saw the prisoner come up in the yawl-boat; I had never seen him before; I saw him go on board the *E. A. Johnson*; I was then about a hundred yards off; I spoke to the prisoner as we were coming up; I thought we were coming together and I spoke to him saying, "I calculate you are going to give it to her now;" this was on Tuesday evening, just about sundown; I was then as near to him as I am to you, (about fifteen feet.)

To Mr. Dwight—I am sure he had rather more whiskers on him then than he has now. Witness thought that the coat produced was that worn by the prisoner when he saw him.

To Mr. Graves—There was in the boat a man named Jackson with me.

James H. Baker, sworn: My business is selling oysters; I have seen the prisoner on board the *E. A. Johnson*, when I was selling oysters; I don't recollect the date; I was last on the sloop on Wednesday, a fortnight ago; I saw him there, and believe the sloop sailed next morning.

Cross-examined—I live at Port Richmond, Staten Island; I had business with the Captain of the sloop when I was there on the Wednesday I speak of, and on which I saw the prisoner; I was busy selling oysters for him; I had never seen the prisoner before, and did not know his name; I believe his whiskers were a little higher up than they are now; he was dressed not as he is now, but in ordinary seaman's clothes; that coat (the one previously produced) is like what he wore when I saw him on the sloop.

Henry Seaman—I live in No. 103 Degraw-street, Brooklyn, and knew Capt. Burr for fourteen years; I knew a yawl boat belonging to the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, and was shown it by the Harbor Police; I know the watch worn by Capt. Burr, and saw it with him on the Tuesday before he sailed; this (the watch exhibited by the officer) was his.

Cross-examined—I recognize this watch as his by this knot, and the guard by the snap; I was looking at it on the Tuesday before he sailed, that is on the Tuesday before the Tuesday of last week; I know he watch also by its general appearance; I know it, too, because in April last year I brought it to Squires' in Spring-street and the Bowery to have it cleaned, and took the number, which I could remember, even if I did not see the watch.

Theodore Burdett, the harbor policeman by whom the yawl was shown to Mr. Seaman, testified to having found it just on the south side of the new fort, (Richmond,) hauled up on the rocks; that he obtained the boat, &c., from the German (Neildinger) who lived near and brought the yawl up.

George Neildinger—I live at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island; I saw a man like the prisoner pass there about 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning last; he was about two hundred yards off, coming towards me, and had a big bag on his shoulder; as he came up he bade me good morning, and asked if any one would interfere with his boat while he was away, as he had left it at the fort; I said not, and he went along; it was afterwards hauled up by some boys; when I saw him his whiskers were rather long, and he wore a rather bluish coat, which they call a monkey-jacket, and rather a flat hat, that was squeezed down by the bag; the coat was one like this (the coat produced); it came rather down to his ankles. [Laughter.]

[The witness, whose knowledge of English seemed somewhat imperfect, in speaking of the ankles pointed to his knees.]

Cross-examined—The coat looks something like this; it came down about to his knees; I am positive of that.

Michael Durney—I live on Staten Island, at Port Richmond; I presume this man Johnson is the man I saw on Wednesday morning about 6 o'clock; he was dressed in a blue monkey-jacket, pants, and a black colored hat, and had a bag on his shoulder; he was pretty near to Fort Richmond going towards the ferry, and bid me good morning; I think his whiskers were a little longer then than now; he spoke something about a coat he had left at the fort and an oyster sloop; I did not understand him precisely, but said it was all right.

Cross-examined—I am positive, to the best of my judgment, that Johnson is the man I saw there that morning.

Francis McCaffrey sworn: I am a deck hand on board the Staten Island ferry boat; I know this man; I saw him on board the boat about ten minutes before seven on last Wednesday morning; I was sweeping up the deck; he had a bag with him, and was sitting down in the ladies' cabin with his head resting on his right hand; he said he was afraid those fellows had been cheating him, and he asked me if I was a good judge of this country money; I said I knew the gold and silver, but did not know much about the bills; he put his hand into the bag and pulled out about six dollars silver in quarters and half dollars, and counted out fifty dollars in ten dollar pieces; he asked me to count; he then asked for the water-closet, and requested to know of me if I would not show it to him; at this time I noticed that the large bag he had with him was laced across by a rope yarn; I asked him, in going along, if he would not give me the price of my bitters; when we had landed at Whitehall he came up to me and gave me a quarter, and asked me to have a drink; that was all the conversation I had with him; as he was sitting in the cabin, while we were passing over, I went by him two or three times, and found him with his head on the bag, as if he were tired and resting; he had a rather dusty, crushed-looking hat on him, and this jacket, (the old monkey-jacket which had been shown to the former witnesses;) he went ashore at Whitehall with the large bag on his shoulder; his whiskers were then up so far, (to his ears,) and were not dyed; they were rather fair; I have no doubt about that being the coat he then wore, and I know it the better because when I was talking afterwards with the captain of the Staten Island boat and some of the hands, I remarked that there was an old man who went to Staten Island to gather herbs who wore a coat which was just like his, (the prisoner's,) and that whenever they saw a man with a coat like that they might suspect him to be him (Johnson.)

A canvas money-bag was produced, which the witness declared to be, to the best of his knowledge, that which he saw with the prisoner, and the more so because he had observed an eagle upon it; whilst Johnson was counting out the money he (the witness) did not see any bills. He further testified that the prisoner's coat came down only to his knees, and that he saw him go ashore with the bag on his shoulder, which appeared to him to be of one hundred pounds weight, or more, judging from the size of it.

Here, by consent of the prisoner's counsel, Johnson was ordered to divest himself of his outer and under-coats, and put on the monkey-jacket and hat which had been produced during the examination of the witnesses. He did so with the utmost *sang froid*, but not without drawing his hat pretty well over his eyes.

The witnesses Durney and Neildinger were recalled, in order that he might be positively identified by them.

Durney at once said: Yes, that is the man; he had the coat.

Commissioner—Button the coat. [The prisoner buttoned the coat.]

Mr. Durney—Yes, that is the boy I guess. [Laughter.]

Mr. Neildinger—I recognize him easier now that I see the coat on him; that is the man.

Cross-examined—His bag was hanging down his back, and though I said his coat came down to his knees, yet I see now that this is the coat he wore.

Geo. Washbourne, a policeman of the Second Precinct, who had been detailed by Capt. Weed to visit the sloop *E. A. Johnson* this morning, testified that the gear and tackling, which had been given him by Capt. Weed, as having been handed over to the latter by the master of the *John R. Mather*, with which the *E. A. Johnson* had come in collision, supplied the defects in the equipment of the sloop perfectly.

Captain Weed, of the Second Precinct, testified that the gear which he had given to the last witness was that which had been handed over to him by Captain Nickerson, (the master of the vessel which had come into collision with the *E. A. Johnson*,) and proceeded to describe the appearance of the deck of the latter vessel after her arrival in port. The deck, he said, was besmeared with blood; it appeared as if two persons had been lying on it, and one had been dragged out of the cabin; the appearance of the blood led to the inference that on deck one had lain in front of the mast, and the other amidships; there was much blood also in the cabin; about the middle of the rail there were finger marks of blood as if a bloody hand had caught it; forward of the mast there was some light-colored hair and blood; the blood had run on both sides of the vessel; when they hauled the sail up it was found to have covered up a great quantity of blood; the larger portion was on the left side of the vessel; amidships it seemed as if the blood of the person lying there had flown on either side; it extended over four or five feet; the blood aft looked as if the bleeding person had been drawn out of the cabin; on two places there were blood outside the rail, rubbed on, as if a bleeding body with clothes on had been thrown overboard; I went into the cabin, and before doing so I was told by some of those on board, that on account of their not liking to interfere, I was the first that had been allowed to enter it; I found it in a very deranged state; it looked as if it had been scrubbed with water; there was a pail there which looked as if there had been bloody water in it, and the rope by which the pail was dipped into the water was saturated with blood, and had hair on it; the blood and hair were near the end of the rope, which was about six feet long—long enough to dip into the water from over the vessel's side; there was no water in the pail, but the rope was wet; I found a broom, and it had the appearance of having been used to brush the blood into the forepart of the cabin, behind the stove; there was a pile of wood behind the stove, and there I found a coffee-pot; the wood was covered with blood, and by the side of the coffee-pot I found some black hair; I should suppose that in the fore part of the cabin there was about a large pailful of blood; there were three holes bored near the captain's berth in the floor to let the blood into the run; I found there an augur that fitted the holes, and there were marks of blood on it; I found also that the walls and ceiling were besmeared with blood, and the gashes in the ceiling above appeared to have been done with a knife; I should suppose that the ceiling of the cabin is about six or eight inches higher than I am, (that is, it is about 6 feet 4 inches at the most;) there was blood on the side of the cabin door, which (the blood) had the appearance of being fresh and seemed to have spurted on each side as the person bleeding was being hauled out; there was a new sail on top of the stairs, on removing which we found two lockers that had the appearance of being searched; we found a hole under the stairs, in which was contained the lead-line and some other articles; the blood had run down there, quite a quantity of it; when the sail was pulled out you could, by getting on your knees and crawling under, get at the private locker; on searching the drawer there, we found some blank papers, and papers not of that crew but of the crews of former voyages.

The witness described the cuts on the ceiling as, in his opinion, having been made with a sharp knife or other sharp instrument, and testified to having taken from the Captain's berth several papers, and a linen coat and shirt, on which four or five cuts were discovered, though no blood was discernible.

The officer by whom the prisoner was arrested, through the instrumentality of Capt. Elias Smith, was next called up, and gave a detailed account of all the circumstances attending his pursuit of the prisoner and his seizure.

Capt. Weed, being recalled, testified that in the bag found with the prisoner, he had found both male and female clothing, also the clothes identified to-day, and a large brown-paper package.

Richard O'Connor—I went up to that man (the prisoner) about a quarter to one o'clock, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., and asked him if he wanted a cart; that was at the corner of West and Morris streets; he said he did not then, but soon might, and told me to go up in the afternoon to No. 129 Centre-street and get his baggage, and if anybody asked where I was going, to say it was none of their business; I went up at three o'clock, got two trunks, and delivered them at the Fall River boat, and the baggage was put on board by two porters.

Cross-examined—His wife was not with him.

Joel B. Smith, a resident of Islip, testified that he knew Captain Burr; that he saw defendant on board the *E. A. Johnson*, both on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th inst.; that the Captain was in the cabin and the defendant washing the deck, and that the Captain told him (witness) that the prisoner was going with him; he had never seen the prisoner before.

Cross examined—The witness observed that the prisoner had whiskers upon his face, and noticed his eyes.

Counsel—Well, that is not unusual; most men have eyes.

Witness—I remarked him on account of his tender eyes.

Several witnesses were then called for on behalf of the Government, but none answering, Mr. Dwight, the prosecuting officer, intimated that he had some half dozen or ten more to examine, and the examination was declared adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

When the crowd had withdrawn, Capt. Weed exhibited to the reporters a daguerreotype likeness of a young woman, which was in Oliver Watts' coat when found in the possession of Johnson, the prisoner. The original is, apparently, good-natured, and certainly good-looking. She is now detained as a witness, and is said to have been the *chère amie* of the unfortunate lad who met with so untimely an end. We were also shown a signet ring which had been taken by one of the officers from a leather wallet found in the trunk of the prisoner's wife, and which, from its elaborate workmanship, its massiveness and careful engraving, must be exceedingly valuable. It bears the motto: "*Nunquam mutare*"—Never to change.

Mr. SELAH HOWELL, part owner of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, yesterday filed bonds with the United States Marshal for the indemnification of the salvors of the vessel, and was allowed to remove her from her berth at Fulton Market-slip. She was taken round to Spring-street, where a spar for a new bowsprit was put on board, after which she departed for Islip, L. I., where she will be put in thorough repair for service.

In overhauling the vessel yesterday, Capt. WEED discovered evidence which places beyond question the fact that JOHNSON was employed on board the vessel. In a crevice between the beam and the deck, over the Captain's berth, he found the shipping articles of the sloop, on which was recorded the following, all under date of March 15:

GEO. H. BURR, master, Islip, L. I., aged 39 years, height 5 feet 6¾ inches.

WM. JOHNSON, (his X mark,) first hand, New-York, aged 42 years, height 6 feet 1 inch, wages $19 per month, advance $8.

OLIVER WATTS, seaman, Islip, L. I., aged 23 years, height 5 feet 7 inches, wages $18.

SMITH WATTS, cook and hand, Islip, L. I., aged 19 years, height 5 feet 11 inches, wages $16.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SLOOP SPRAY.

Examination of the Alleged Murderer of Capt. Leete and his Brother—Their Coats Identified—Two Pistols Found.

The examination in this case commenced yesterday morning, at Jersey City, before J. P. VROOM, Esq., United States Commissioner. WM. H. JELLIFFE appeared for the Government, in place of Mr. CANNON, the District-Attorney, who was unable to attend.

Samuel E. Stone, the first witness, lived in Connecticut, and was a manufacturer of carriage-work; knew the sloop *Spray*, of Guilford, Conn.; Jonathan F. Leete and Elijah Leete were the owners; supposed she was registered in New-Haven; she was usually employed between Guilford and New-York, in the marketing business; Capt. J. Leete was about 38, and Elijah 28 years of age, and both were single; their home was at Guilford, and they were natives of that town; they were temperate in their habits; he had known the defendant about four years, most of which time he had been in the employment of the Leetes; the defendant stole some money from Capt. Leete about the month of March last; witness at that time took from him all the money he had; did not think he had ten dollars at any one time in four years; he was employed as cook, at eight dollars per month; Capt. Leete left Guilford about two weeks ago last Saturday, with a cargo of hay, onions, &c.; they have not been seen at Guilford since that time; Capt. Leete has been engaged in the oyster business. [Witness here described the vessel as she lays at the Battery, and stated that she was of between forty and forty-five tons burthen.] He assisted in removing the beds and mattresses from the cabin; no knives were found, and he left before the search was finished; one mattress was certainly taken from a berth; on the top of the Captain's mattress, just where his head would naturally lay, was a blood stain as long as a hat, and it looked as if it had been a pool of blood; the other side was spattered with blood; there were but two berths; the Captain occupied one and his brother the other; one man could manage the sails and reef them; no one was employed on board the *Spray* except the defendant, so far as witness knew; there were three or four barrels of hard bread and a bale marked "Guilford," two molasses casks and two coils of rope; the rope was not marked; witness was present when the molasses was ordered; there was a tierce of rice also on board; he saw no marks of blood on the decks of the sloop. [Witness described two letters found on board, and stated that the sloop and articles were in the custody of the Harbor Police of New-York.] The prisoner was always known in the family of the Leetes by the name of "Johnny;" witness is an own cousin of the missing men.

On the cross-examination the witness stated that "Johnny" told him he took the money which was stolen from Capt. Leete last March. He (witness) would be willing to state on oath that the stains on the mattresses were of blood. He saw stains on the tick and on the lining; the mattress was covered with a white cotton tick; did not know whether there was any iron in that part of the vessel; the head of the berth was toward the stern; the cabin doors were open.

James M. Woodruff, Assistant Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad, testified that he saw the defendant Monday afternoon, at about 4½ o'clock, at the dépôt, when he came in on the train from Newark, in the custody of Jacobus, Sandford, Wilson and another person; he was taken into the baggage room and searched by Clark and the witness; they found a bag made of a stocking on the left side, also one on the right side, tied by a strong string round his waist; one of the bags contained another, in which there was $69 80 in silver; in the other bag was a small bag, in which they found gold amounting to $325—making altogether $394 80; the clothing he had on was new; he objected to being searched; said he had been finding nuts; he said he had no boat, that he sold cigars; did not ask him where he got the money; they then brought him into the Recorder's office.

Here a recess was taken.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the examination was resumed.

Reuben L. Fowler, of Guilford, Conn., testified that he had known the defendant for three or four years; had known Capt. Leete and his brother from boyhood; they were joint owners of the sloop *Spray*; defendant had been employed as cook on board for three or four years; the sloop left Guilford on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.; he was at the dock when she arrived here, and took a line to her at the dock; she arrived in New-York on Friday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.; the cargo consisted of eight or nine tons of hay, 400 bushels of turnips, 400 bushels of potatoes, and about 125 bushels of onions; the entire cargo would bring about $350; the witness left New-York on Saturday; Elijah Leete spent the evening of Friday on board of his vessel; told him his business plans for the two weeks to come, and stated that he intended to leave for home as soon as he sold out; they had already landed part of this cargo; the return cargo was generally light; witness had not seen either Capt. Leete or his brother since that time; he next saw the *Spray* at the Battery. [Witness described the condition of the vessel.] He assisted in getting the mattress out of the cabin, and saw on the cot, or bottom of it, stains which had the appearance of blood, but he could not positively state what they were; they were near the head of the mattress, and of the size of a hat; did not see stains elsewhere; would recognize the coat of Capt. Leete if he saw it. [Two coats were produced, and one was identified as Elijah's and the other as the Captain's—the identification was instantaneous and positive.] Witness saw a small thread and needle box taken out of the vessel, and thought the lid had been broken off; saw stains as of vermilion on a woolen undershirt; Capt. Leete and brother were men of good habits; they had not been connected with the oyster business; the Chinaman received $8 per month; never knew of his having $5 of his own money at one time during the four years he was with Capt. Leete; he took up his wages in small sums; had seen an account or pass-book which he recognized as the property of Capt. Leete; it was in the hands of Capt. Webb on Saturday evening about 10 o'clock.

Cross-examined—The sloop lay in New-York four or five days; he only knew when she left for home by what he was told; had known the Captain twenty years; has communicated with his friends; had business transactions with him; the mattress was taken out of the Captain's berth; the stains were of a reddish cast; he recognized the coats because he had seen Capt. Leete and his brother wear them often; could swear to the identity of the coats; he knew Elijah's from the fact that Elijah fell overboard with it on the day before he left; witness paid the Captain in half-dollar pieces for what he sold of the cargo; the Captain always tried to procure specie instead of bills; the sloop could be managed by one man; he had seen the Chinaman get up the sails taut all alone; had seen a cloth bag in Capt. Leete's possession, from which he paid out money, but did not know whether he could recognize it.

Jacob C. Marinus, Chief of Police of Jersey City, was sworn—He was at the Station-house soon after defendant was brought in; the latter had on the same clothing he now wore; the two coats were brought in by Officers Clark and Woodruff; understood they were taken off of defendant; he stated that the money was his "wages for four years;" he told witness the name of the sloop and said the Captain was named Leete, and his brother was with him—"good man;" said the Captain was "shaked off in water by main sheet," and that his brother was on the bowsprit. He (John) was in the forecastle, cooking. How he arrived here, and his movements afterwards, were also given as heretofore published. He said they were going to Barnegat "for sea-weed, to cover the oysters." Witness described the bags in which the money was found. It was in silver of all kinds, from three-cent pieces to half-dollars; the gold was in one dollar, twenty-shilling, five and ten-dollar pieces. The whole amounted to $393 12.

Jarvis L. Ayres, Aid to the Chief of Police, was sworn, and testified to taking the two coats off of the defendant, and committing him.

Frederick A. Fowler, of Williamsburgh, formerly a carpenter, testified that he was intimately acquainted with Capt. Leete and his brother from boyhood; they were very steady men; he saw several articles taken out of the cabin of the *Spray*; noticed a stain a quarter of a yard wide, like blood, near one end of the mattress; it was in spots.

Mr. Jelliffe stated that messages had been sent to procure the attendance of the crew of the sloop *Gem*, which sailed in company with the *Spray*, and parted with her off Norwalk; the testimony of Capt. Webb, who saw the collision of this sloop with the schooner *Lucinda* off Barnegat, and who brought the defendant to the City, would be offered, besides some further testimony relating to the examination of the sloop's cabin, but they could not be procured until a day or two had elapsed; the crew of the *Gem* had left for Connecticut. The case was accordingly adjourned to Friday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Commissioner VROOM afterwards visited the sloop at the Battery, and inspected the articles which had been taken out at the Harbor Police Office.

Among the articles fished out of the cabin yesterday, were two horse pistols which had been but recently discharged.

[Advertisement.]

The Irish Presbyterian Church in Canal-Street

A VINDICATION OF THE TRUSTEES AND CONGREGATION OF THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CANAL-STREET, IN THIS CITY, FROM THE FOUL AND UNJUST CHARGES MADE AGAINST THEM IN THE INDEPENDENT AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS, REGARDING A CASE LATELY BEFORE THE SUPERIOR COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"He that is first in his own cause," says the wise man, "seemeth just, but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him out." This passage was forcibly brought to my recollection by reading an article in the *Independent* newspaper of March 22, censuring with great severity and injustice the Trustees and congregation of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Canal-street.

The same, or a similar article, appeared in some other papers in the City, but no notice was taken of it, believing that a false statement seldom does much harm; but the untrue and offensive charges having been reproduced by the *Independent*, I feel it now to be my duty to vindicate the character of the Trustees and congregation against the calumnies with which they have been assailed; not by any means because I attach more importance to that sheet than I do to the other respectable papers in which in has also appeared, but because that paper has been sent to such clergymen as it might be of importance to prejudice against that long-oppressed and deeply-injured church. The extreme unfairness of the charges contained in the offensive article could scarcely have been known to the editors who gave it place in their columns, and, therefore, with them I have no quarrel. But it is otherwise with the *Independent*—HENRY C. BOWEN, a party in the case, being one of the proprietors.

I readily admit that if any church, or the trustees of any church, could act as that article falsely avers that the Trustees of the Irish Presbyterian Church have acted, it was the imperious duty of every public journalist to stamp his highest disapprobation on such odious conduct, for every good man must loath hypocrisy in a professing Christian, whether it be the Trustees of the Irish Presbyterian Church or HENRY C. BOWEN. The article of which I complain has most unjustly cast a foul reproach on men whose character will *compare favorably* with either BOWEN or McNAMEE. I shall not, however, imitate the example of the writer of that article by retorting in a similar spirit, but allow an extract of the decision of Judge ROOSEVELT, whose character stands high enough to entitle his opinion to all respect.

An application was made to the Supreme Court by some members of the Church for an injunction restraining the Trustees from selling the property.

The members who applied for said injunction were clearly of opinion that the means used to sell the property were deceptive and unrighteous, and under this impression they applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction and as the decision shows, the same impression was made upon the Court. Now, does this not demonstrate how stupid and unjust the charge is that is made against the Trustees because they would not give BOWEN & McNAMEE a title for the property? Could they, dared they, to disregard the authority of the Supreme Court? And if not, how untruthful and childish the charge made against the Trustees.

The extract from the decision of the Supreme Court, a copy of which HENRY C. BOWEN possesses, speaks for itself, and is as follows:

"The said Justice, on the facts so found, does decide that the meetings of the said six Members of the Board of Trustees, on the 8th of November, 1852, and the said meeting of the five Members of the Board of Trustees, on the 10th of November, 1852, were *irregular and improperly* convened, and such meetings had not authority to bind the said Corporation; that said paper writing purporting to be a contract was irregularly and improperly signed, and the seal of the said Corporation affixed thereto *without legal authority*, and that the order of this Court, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1852, was *unauthorized* and *wrongfully obtained*, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to an order for a perpetual injunction as in the complaint demanded, with the costs of this action. Signed, J. J. ROOSEVELT.

This, I apprehend, will be sufficient to wash out the foul stain from the characters of the Trustees of the Irish Presbyterian Church, which the unjust article complained of seeks to affix to them.

This, too, may enlarge the views of the Editor, and convince him that while "thou shalt not steal" is a text from which he may preach very useful sermons, "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor" is a text that should not be altogether neglected.

There is another important fact in the history of this painful case which is not perhaps known to the writer in the *Independent*—that is, the merits of the case have never been before the Superior Court, consequently no evidence has been heard by it on the merits. All that has occupied the attention of that Court was some points of law, chiefly relating to its jurisdiction in the case, while the merits of the case were before the Supreme Court, and on the ground of the merits a perpetual injunction was granted.

Surely the writer, when he laid the case before the public, should have furnished the facts, on which a fair opinion could have been formed—but this honest way of dealing with the public escaped his memory.

The Supreme Court says in its decision that permission to sell was "*unauthorizedly and wrongfully obtained*"—thus showing that the very first step taken to sell the property was a false one, a deception practiced upon the Court. And why? Because the prime mover in the case wished, as he said, to "spring a trap upon the people," well knowing that the Trustees that were blinded by his deception never could have been persuaded to sell the property, had they known his purpose.

BOWEN and McNAMEE have paid nothing on the property, and therefore could lose nothing were they to abandon their unholy warfare on that church, which for eight long years they have carried on, seeking to wrest from the people of God the house which their fathers left them to worship in. It is not time to develop the deceitful means that have been used to destroy this branch of Zion, but when the case comes on to be tried, ample evidence will be adduced to vindicate the people in recoiling from the thought of parting with the property given them by their departed fathers, to sustain for them and their children the means of religious instruction. Little does the public know of the hardships that this people have endured for the last eight years, and little do they know of the value they set upon the precious legacy left them by their fathers—"freedom to worship God." The writer in the *Independent* may appeal to his fellow-men, and try to make a false impression on the public mind; we shall still continue to appeal to *Him who knoweth the heart, and commit our cause to Him who judgeth righteously.*

JOHN LOUREY, Elder.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CARD.

Our importations and selections of all choice fabrics of the French and English markets suitable for our City trade, have been received and are now ready. They embrace many beautiful styles of Cassimeres, Spring Coatings and Vestings of our own special designs, to be found nowhere else. Our friends would do well to make early selections.

Our stock of Spring Clothing, both for men and boys, is now ready, and in great variety. Notwithstanding the well-known superiority of our make and style, we are prepared to sell at the lowest figures in the trade. DEVLIN & HUDSON,

Nos. 258, 259, 260, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every part of the system should have a large supply of pure blood. Without this it is torpid and inactive. These remedies regulate the flow and circulation of the vital fluid by equalizing it to every portion of the human frame.

[Advertisement.]

READY FOR ALL.—KNOX has an exceedingly heavy stock of his beautiful Hats—the new style just issued—and is prepared to furnish all who call upon him, at No. 212 Broadway, at his usual price of only four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Asia, for Liverpool—L. Switzer and lady, B. Lentham and lady, Miss Hodge, W. H. Wing and lady, J. F. Stone, J. Grierson, S. A. Trouse and lady, L. Rosenberg, Mrs. Beverly Tucker and three children, A. Robbins and lady, Master and Miss Robbins, Miss Guion, Mrs. Guion, C. Winser, E. Lafourcade, [illegible], J. Macartney, J. Hinchman, A. Scalfield, five children and two servants, L. DeGee, G. Attsam, G. C. [illegible], A. Schlessinger, C. Haas, J. Borden, F. Hiller, J. [illegible]man, R. Wood, J. Cropper, E. Sanderson, two Miss Sandersons, T. Sanderson, E. Bare, W. [illegible], C. Francis, W. Beare, E. Mauge, H. Lewis, G. McCune, J. Stettheimer, J. Parritt, S. Cohen, Mr. Brocking and lady, A. Ritter and lady, J. M. Davis and lady, J. Theobald, W. Mulligan, J. McClearnard, J. Barthelemey, J. O. Girod, W. Bosler, W. R. McGrath and friend, S. Callender, T. Fraser, B. H. Huesmon, C. H. Carpenter, Kingan, O. W. Joslyn, W. Keefer, E. C. Hamilton, A. F. Edwards, W. P. Frost, A. Bouff, H. Woodhouse, H. [illegible]arbach, A. Schuznegger, D. McDougal, J. B. Marie, G. Hamilton, E. Kirkpatrick, A. Napier, L. Binsse, A. Atkins, M. Mortimer, J. Townsend, I. P. Gening, H. F. Crowell, A. F. Venner, John Tinelor, J. E. Drescher, F. McCabe, P. Hart and lady, S. Lesses, J. Walker, T. Morey, J. Moye, J. Hess, H. Frost. Total, 129.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 28.—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Walter Brash, W. A. Montague, Mr. Housby, B. Peters, John Horn, D. G. Phelps, Sylvain Van Praag and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dalton, F. F. Wagner, Edwin Murray, James Brusted, George Evans, Mr. Hughes, Miss Stacy, Mr. and Mrs. Whitford, Mr. Cleghorn, Mr. Leckie, Miss Turnbull, Lieut. E. Donaldson, U. S. N., bearer of dispatches, Capt. J. Nicholson and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Hartye, Mr. O'Brien, Mrs. Bliste and son, Mrs. W. H. McNeill, and 253 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 51 | Sun sets.... 6 21 | Moon sets.... 6 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 00 | Gov. Island. 0 49 | Hell Gate.... 2 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Star of the West, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Milo, (Br.,) Robinson, London, Chamberlin, Phelps & Co.; James Adger, Adams, Charleston; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Octorara, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Highland Chief, Barstow, Apalachicola, Nesmith & Sons; Alice, Murphy, City Point, ——; W. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhusen, Bremen, H. Koop.

Brigs G. Stocham, Giles, Aspinwall, ——; Thomas, Da Cuhna, Oporto, ——; A. Blanchard, Blanchard, Cardenas, Nesmith & Sons; Alton, Horton, St. John, ——; Pollux, Seehusen, Rio Grande, I. B. Gager, S. Small, Winsor, Darien, Miller & Houghton; Alma, (Br.,) Brown, Nassau, J. R. Bacon.

Schooners Phoenix, Warren, Albany; Enchantress, Lynch, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Seaman, Colburn, Baltimore, ——; Kashee, Long, Jacmel, Edward Beck; Lima, O'Brien, Halifax, H. G. Donevan; M. Taylor, Nickerson, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Gun Rock, Mitchell, Pembroke, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br. screw,) Jeffrey, Liverpool 14th inst., and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 6:15 A. M. Took pilot from boat No. 14.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Bark Brothers, Chace, Cienfuegos March 4, with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson. 11th inst., off Salt Key Bank, signalized bark Faith of Portland, stsg. E. 27th inst., 75 miles E. of Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Bark J. C. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Nickels, Matanzas March 6, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 10 ds. within 150 miles of Sandy Hook with heavy N. W. gales.

Bark Brothers, Chase, Cienfuegos March 4, with sugar and molasses to George S. Stephenson, March 27, 75 miles E. of Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Bark Philena, (of Lubec,) Davis, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Lucy Ann, (of Newport,) Carrigan, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Leland & Tucker.

Bark Malina, (of Boston,) Benner, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Fannie, (of Frankfort,) Arey, Sagua March 12, with sugar and molasses to Ingalls & Cardenas. Sld. in co. with schrs. Electric Light, Hume, for New-York, and F. & J. Curtis, Small, for Charleston. 26th inst., took a pilot from boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.

Brig Adaline, Sprague, Smith, St. Domingo City March 6, with mahogany, &c., to Kolff & Persuhn. Sld. in co. with brig Helen Jane, for New-York. The A. S. has had continued northerly gales since leaving the Mona passage; lost part of deck load, split sails, &c.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Mark's 20 ds., with cotton, tobacco, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. The G. B. has experienced heavy weather the entire passage; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Stagshaw, (Br., of Shields,) Appleton, Newcastle 52 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Benjamin Delano, Baker, Galveston 27 ds., with cotton, &c., to Norcross & Prince.

Brig John Boynton, Kendrick, Miragoane 16 ds., with logwood and hemp to E. Beck. Experienced heavy N. gales up to Hatteras; for the last four ds. had light winds and variable weather. Took a pilot 27th. fr boat Ezra Nye, No. 2, in lat 39 5, lon 73.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Merrill, Ponce, P. R., March 9, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales; lost sails, &c.

Brig Col. Penniman, (of Machias,) Coffin, Cedar Keys, Fla., 22 ds., with yellow pine to Peck & Church. Experienced heavy N. W. gales the entire passage. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Crimea, (of Stockton,) Partridge, Trinidad, Cuba, 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has experienced very heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Ocean Wave, Collins, Nuevitas March 11, with sugar, &c., to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Chastelain, (of Goldsboro,) Handy, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Annie Laurie, Hill, from Trinidad, Cuba, to McCall & Frith.

SAILED—Steamships James Adger, for Charleston; Star of the West, for Savannah.

WIND—Sunset, S. W. fresh.

Miscellaneous.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The clipper ship Hornet, Mitchell commander, is loading at Pier No. 15 East River for San Francisco, in W. T. Coleman & Co.'s line, to sail on the 10th of April. A 1 ship, and insures at the lowest rates.

BALTIMORE, March 27—The schr. Snow Squall, from Porto Rico, bound to this port, is ashore on Thomas Point, in the Bay. A steamer and lighter have gone to her assistance, and she will, no doubt, come off, after discharging a portion of her cargo.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, March 28, sunset—Ship Switzerland, for Apalachicola, crossed the Bar at 10 A. M.; ship Daniel Webster, for London, at 12:25, and steamer Asia, for Liverpool, at 2:04 P. M. No vessels in sight bound in. Wind moderate S. W.; cloudy and hazy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, March 28, sunset—A bark and brig in the Bay bound in. Wind fresh W. S. W., cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, March 28, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind moderate S. W.; hazy; can't see beyond the Light ship.

NEWPORT, March 23—Arr. schrs. Minnie Cobb, Averill, Rockland for New-London; Montrose, Sarton, Rockport for Norfolk; Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham for New-York; Emblem, Kelly, from Providence for do.; Red Rover, Bacon, of and from Barnstable for Albany.

NORFOLK, March 28—The ship Robert Leak, previously reported ashore lies in a favorable position, and will probably be got off. There is no leak about her.

BOSTON, March 28.—Arr. ships Clarissa Currier, Buntin, from Calcutta; Kate Sweetland, Spaulding, from Apalachicola; barks Luigga Kigga, Gianoviah, from Marseilles; Orlando, Nickerson, from Buenos Ayres; Champion, Huntley, from Messina; Daniel Webster, Ryder, New-Orleans; Growler, Watts, from Mobile; Warren Hallett, Hallett, from Algoa Bay; Caroline Ellems, Ellems, from New-Orleans; Waverley, Thompson, from Apalachicola; Speedwell, Howes, from New-Orleans; brigs l'Union, Bentzen, from Marseilles; Abner Taylor, Tapley, from Savannah; Effort, Way, from Palermo; Meteor, Raynes, from Manzanilla; ship Indiana, Averill, from New Orleans.

Off Highland Light, barks Archer and Caroline, from New-Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28—Arr. bark Chester, fm. Port Spain; schr. Lizzie, Maull, from Cardenas, leaking, with 18 inches water in the hold. Below, brig Minnie from Matanzas.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Below, brig Lone Star, Cienfuegos; Ketch President, Benson, from the west coast of Africa; ship Juniata from Liverpool, damaged; bark Tangier from Chinchas. Barks Sally, Mageo and Parthian from Richmond for Rio, went to sea on the 20th.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28—Arr. ship John Carver, Bash; Lochinbar, Antwerp; Augustus, New-York; Souter Johnny, Philadelphia; Harriet, Boston; barks Arglan, Boston; Hiawatha, Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Corilla—bark, from St. Mark's for New-York, March 15, lat. 30 45, lon. 78 50.

Faith—bark, of Portland, strg. E., was signalised March 11, off Salt Key Bank.

H. H. Moody—ship, strg. E., was signalized March 12, lat. 30 26, lon. 79 30.

James E. Ward—bark, strg. N., was passed March 19, lat. 32 20, lon. 78 30.

Ocilla—bark, from St. Mark's for New-York, March 11, lat. 25 06, lon. 79 30.

Resolute—ship, from Galveston for Liverpool, March 15, lat. 27 52, lon. 79 38.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

PAPERS PENDING BEFORE HIS HONOR THE MAYOR FOR APPROVAL.

FROM BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Resolution that the bills of John S. Voorhies, amounting to seven hundred and eight dollars and thirty-nine cents, for law books furnished the District Attorney and other county officers, be audited, and the Comptroller directed to pay them.

Board of Supervisors, March 26, 1860.

On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the bill of George F. Nesbit & Co., for stationery furnished the County Bureau, be audited at two hundred and sixty-two 75-100 dollars, and Comptroller directed to pay the same.

Board of Supervisors, March 26, 1860.

On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the bills of Keyser & Co., amounting to three hundred and fourteen 88-100 dollars, for plumbing, ventilation and repairs to Court of Common Pleas and various offices, be audited, and Comptroller directed to pay the same.

Board of Supervisors, March 26, 1860.

On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the following bills for printing and stationery furnished the County be audited, as follows, viz.:

Carson & Hard	$11 00
Edward A. Lambert	37 09
Banks & Brothers	21 00
John J. Bloomfield	15 00

And the Comptroller directed to pay them.

Board of Supervisors, March 26, 1860.

On ayes and noes adopted.

Resolution that the personal tax of the New-York Wire Railing Company for the year 1859 be estimated on a valuation of fourteen thousand dollars instead of twenty-five thousand dollars, the remainder of said tax having been paid upon the real estate of the Company.

Board of Supervisors, March 26, 1860.

On ayes and noes adopted.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS THIS EVENING—Commencing at 7½ o'clock, at No. 494 Broadway. The collection is very select, comprising over 160 various subjects of interest and merit, magnificent landscapes, imposing scenery, historical and figure pieces; richly mounted in gold-leaf frames.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

The French Emperor and the Italian Question.

Central Italy Unanimous for Annexation—Savoy and Nice to be Annexed to France.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. JEFFREY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 14th March, and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 P. M. on the 12th inst.; the *Prince Albert* reached Galway at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and the *Borussia* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the same day.

The *City of Washington* brings news of the same date as the *Bohemian* at Portland, of which we published a full summary in yesterday morning's issue. The mails, however, bring many details of interest concerning the progress of political affairs in Europe, and we accordingly present copious extracts from our exchanges.

The shareholders of the *Great Eastern* steamer have agreed to raise £100,000 additional capital, for the purpose of completing and making the vessel ready for sea. This additional capital is to carry a preference dividend of seventeen and a half per cent., payable out of the first profits of the company; and the Directors have the power of redeeming the new shares after the expiration of two years, on giving three months' notice and payment of a bonus of twenty per cent. The *Observer* of the 12th says it is expected that "the ship will be able to start for New-York about the same time that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada, and will, it is hoped, be able to accompany the royal squadron. Circulars have been issued to the present shareholders, requesting them to send in applications for the new shares, and up to last night applications for nearly £20,000 had been received at the offices of the company.

THE SAVOY QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Debate in the British Parliament—Lord Palmerston's Exposition of the Subject.

In the House of Commons on the 13th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having laid upon the table further correspondence relating to the affairs of Italy, said he wished to answer the inquiry which was made yesterday by the right honorable member for Bucks. He understood the right honorable gentleman to complain, that in the debate upon the French treaty, he (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) had not thought right to enter upon a statement respecting the conduct of foreign affairs. He had refrained from doing so, because he thought it would have been wrong to interrupt a debate which was properly directed towards the merits of the commercial treaty itself; but although he had taken no part in the debate on the treaty, he had no objection to answer the inquiries which had been made upon the subject of Savoy and Nice. He had been accused of having misrepresented the conduct of Lord MALMESBURY, but he begged to state that all he said was, that Lord MALMESBURY, before the present Government came into power, had not succeeded in obtaining from the French Government any satisfactory assurance upon the question. It was important to know the state in which the question was left when the late Government quitted office, and, on referring to the records of the Foreign Office, he found that there was a dispatch from Lord MALMESBURY to Lord COWLEY, in which Lord COWLEY was directed to inquire whether any treaty had been concluded between France and Sardinia which provided for the cession of Savoy to the former Power. Lord COWLEY, in his reply, stated that he had received an assurance from Count WALEWSKI that, up to that moment, no treaty whatever of the nature indicated had been entered into, though under certain circumstances it would be found necessary to do so. That was the state of affairs which existed when the present Government took office. They had been accused of having, by promoting the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna to Sardinia, pursued a policy which necessitated the cession of Savoy to France; but he thought the accusation resulted from an entire misapprehension of the policy of Her Majesty's Government. All they did was to endeavor, by negotiation, to secure for the Italian people the power of managing their own affairs, and to obtain this object —viz., the independence of Italy—by such an arrangement as might receive the approval of the Great Powers of Europe, and especially of France. Soon after receiving his appointment as Foreign Secretary, he received a message from Count WALEWSKI, through Lord COWLEY, expressing a hope that he would endeavor to persuade the Tuscan Envoy, who was about to visit England, to induce the Provisional Government of Tuscany to rest content with the recall of the Grand Duke LEOPOLD and a liberal Constitution. The Envoy, the Marquis LAIATICO, spoke to him (Lord J. RUSSELL) upon the subject, and it was represented to the Marquis that the son of the Grand Duke—said to be a Prince of cultivated mind and liberal education—was likely, if called to the rule of Tuscany, to govern that country according to liberal principles. The Envoy replied that it was impossible that the Tuscans could again receive the son of the Grand Duke. Upon that he (Lord J. RUSSELL) reminded the Marquis that he himself was the person, who, when called upon by the Grand Duke LEOPOLD to form a Ministry, recommended an abdication in favor of the Archduke FERDINAND. The Marquis replied that that was perfectly true, but that the Prince's conduct since that period had been such as to alienate from him the affections of the Tuscan people. In the latter part of July, he was informed by Lord COWLEY that another proposition had been made by France, but that it was one to which he did not think the Emperor of Austria would consent. The proposition was, the formation of a kingdom of Central Italy. He (Lord J. RUSSELL) did not feel justified in consenting to such a proposition without being satisfied it was one to which the people of Italy would consent. The leading men of Italy, he was informed, objected to it; they said it was perfectly allowable for the Emperor of the French, if he did not wish to carry on the war, to conclude the peace of Villafranca, but that if he did so, and confirmed such treaty, the people of Italy were bound to consider in what position they should be left. They added that if the conquests of France had proceeded to the Adriatic, and that, had Sardinia received Venetia, as well as Lombardy, then they would not only have been content with a kingdom of Central Italy, but they would have been satisfied to have consented to the return of the Grand Duke, and to have left the Romagna to the Pope. They also felt that, unless Sardinia was strengthened by the addition of Tuscany, Parma and the Romagna, it would not have been able to maintain its independence. Such were the views of some of the leading men of the Peninsula, and the English Government desired, throughout the proceedings, that the people of Italy should be allowed to form their own Government, and that, after three centuries of servitude and degradation, they should be permitted to assert their independence, whether against France, Austria, or any other kingdom whatsoever. [Hear, hear.] When, therefore, they found that the restoration of the kingdom of Central Italy would not be allowed, and when they knew that the Emperor of the French had, over and over again, declared that no force should be permitted to prevent the people of Italy from constituting their own form of Government, that annexation to Sardinia was the plan which the people wished to adopt—*the English Government expressed a desire that the Italians should be allowed to exercise their own free will in this matter.* It has been alleged against him (Lord J. RUSSELL,) that although he was apprised of the intentions of the French Government to annex Savoy in July, he had made no objection until January. This charge was founded solely on a confusion of dates, for those who consulted the papers would find that on the 5th of July, he urged the strongest objections to the proposed annexation, and pointed out to the Emperor the consequences of persisting in such a course. At that time, Count WALEWSKI asserted that the annexation of Tuscany was impossible, and hinted more than once that if the Tuscans insisted upon placing themselves under the sovereignty of the King of Sardinia, although the French army would not march into Tuscany, yet that no objection would be made to the entry of the Austrians for the purpose of restoring the Grand Duke. He might also add, with reference to the annexation of Savoy, that it seemed so improbable that he deemed it unnecessary to tell Lord COWLEY to repeat in November the objections which he (Lord J. RUSSELL) had made to the project in July. He had never, from the first, disguised his views from the Emperor of the French on this subject; but had always stated them in a frank, straightforward manner. As the Government could not think it would conduce to the settlement of Italy to replace, by force of arms, the Grand Dukes and the Pope, they felt it had become a European and a British interest, as the preamble of the Treaty of Zurich had it, "to lay a large and solid basis for the external and internal peace of Italy." The Government, therefore, had employed the influence of Great Britain with a view of reconciling differences, of preventing war, and of laying the foundations of peace between the Great Powers of Europe. If the English Government had contributed in the slightest degree to the independence of Italy, and to the freedom of a people who for three centuries had been sunk and degraded, so far from being ashamed and from shrinking from the responsibility of such a policy, he should always feel proud of having been able to contribute to it. [Cheers.]

Mr. WHITESIDE thought the noble Lord had made a mistake when he said that this subject should only be discussed as a vote of censure, and, in discussing this question, he (Mr. Whiteside) had no idea of saying aught which should be personal or provocative of war. He asserted that, early in July, the Swiss Government had informed the English Government of the intention of the French Emperor to annex Savoy, and of their objections to it. The attention of the Government was again called to this matter in December, but again nothing was done, and he found that no notice was actually taken of this information until the 9th of January. He maintained that the private letters of Lord COWLEY would entirely change the complexion of the published papers, and he pointed out that it was only after repeated remonstrances, that the noble Lord at last wrote his dispatch of January 9. The right hon. gentleman then went minutely into the correspondence to show that the Swiss Government and Lord COWLEY were both left in a state of uncertainty as to the policy and intentions of Her Majesty's Government. Indeed, even then, the House could not ascertain what opinion was really entertained by them. At the most important period of the negotiations, no step was taken to obtain a united remonstrance from the Great Powers against the cession of Savoy founded upon the general law of Europe, except a dispatch forwarded on the 28th of January, to Sardinia, telling Count CAVOUR that the abandonment of the cradle of the House of Savoy would be a blot upon the Sardinian Government for ever. Count CAVOUR denied that this step was contemplated, but he would ask, was that answer true? The noble Lord said he considered the question of European importance; but, although long before aware of the facts of the case, he had done nothing until it was too late. For this the noble Lord at the head of the Government, and the rest of his colleagues were equally responsible. They had adopted a policy with respect to Italy, which, they were warned, would lead to demands being made by France upon Savoy, and he held that it would have been much better to have left the Italians to settle their own affairs, than to have interfered with propositions which promoted the views of the French Government, and enabled it to overthrow its engagements both with Austria and Italy, by alleging that the aspect of affairs was changed only by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES defended the conduct of Count CAVOUR and the Sardinian Government, who, he submitted, could not have been guilty of the charges imputed to them. If there was any agreement between France and Sardinia, it was, that Savoy should only be ceded to France if Venetia and Lombardy were annexed to Sardinia. Venetia was, however, in the hands of Austria, and Count CAVOUR was justified in resisting the new demands of the Emperor of the French, and the new position that Parma and Modena were an equivalent for Venetia.

Mr. B. COCHRANE protested against the views laid down by the Government with respect to the rights of the people to select their own rulers, and challenged them to apply their doctrines to the case of the Ionian Islands. He denounced the policy of the Emperor of the French with respect to Savoy, which was only the first step in a series of territorial aggressions. He charged the noble Lord, the Foreign Secretary, and the noble Lord at the head of the Government, with having pursued a policy which had promoted the designs of LOUIS NAPOLEON; with having, from their first interference in the affairs of Italy, in 1848, directed the influence of England to disturb the state of Italy, and with being the main cause of the inextricable confusion under which this country now labored.

Mr. HORSMAN said the discussion would have one good effect—it would remove some misconceptions which existed. He denied that the object of the honorable member for Bridgewater was to embarrass the Government, for he believed that the House would unanimously condemn any Minister who made the cession of Savoy a question of peace or war. At the same time, they were bound to consider whether the cession of Savoy did not give a new military frontier to a great military power. Ever since 1815 France had been impatient of the boundaries assigned to her as the security against her renewing her traditional policy of war and territorial aggrandizement; and Sardinia had no power to relieve France from the obligation imposed on her by the treaties of 1815. The question then was, had the Government no other alternative but that of war or peace? A policy of timidity only postponed and aggravated the danger which must, after all, be met. He thought that the Government ought to have joined with Prussia in entering a protest against the annexation of Savoy, for he felt that acquiescence was disgraceful and unworthy of the country.

Lord H. VANE deprecated the turn the discussion was taking, and expressed a strong hope that the honorable member for Bridgewater would waive his determination of bringing forward a substantial resolution on this subject.

SPEECH OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

Lord PALMERSTON—I am anxious to say a few words in relation to what has passed in the course of this debate. The honorable and learned gentleman who spoke after my learned friend, misunderstood, I think, what was stated by me on a former occasion. I think the course which her Majesty's Government has pursued in this matter is much more clear and consistent than would appear from the observations of the honorable and learned gentleman. When first the possible cession of Savoy and Nice to France was made known, as a matter which was still in doubt, my noble friend immediately instructed our Ambassador at Paris to ask the French Minister whether there was any foundation for the report, and he was told by Count WALEWSKI that the notion, if it ever were entertained, had been abandoned. [Hear, hear.] Rumors doubtless existed that the plan was still in contemplation; but it was settled at that time, as is well known, that whenever the Peace of Zurich should be signed and concluded, a Congress was to assemble for the purpose, not only of taking cognizance of the treaty, but also of considering the settlement of the affairs of Italy. And in that Congress the objections which England or any other Power might feel to any arrangement that might be dependent or consequent on the treaty of Zurich or on the settlement of the affairs of Italy would naturally have been stated. There was, therefore, no great use in entering into an animated correspondence with the French Government in reference to a contingent event which was to depend on the discussions that would take place only when this Congress assembled; but the House is aware that the treaty of Zurich was delayed for a considerable time, and it was not till very late in the year—indeed, I think it was not till the beginning of the present year—that it became known that the Congress would not be assembled. My noble friend, as will appear by the papers which have been laid before Parliament, did express a very strong opinion with regard to the contemplated cession of Savoy and Nice to France. [Hear, hear.] I cannot quite understand the opinion which the honorable and learned gentleman entertains on this subject. At one moment he seemed to censure my noble friend for not having expressed the opinions of the English Government with sufficient firmness and vigor, and at another time he criticized a dispatch as being too strong and energetic. In my opinion, considerable judgment and discretion were required in determining the course which her Majesty's Government ought to pursue. [Hear, hear.] In the first place, as was stated by my honorable friend the member for Stroud, it was quite clear this was not a question on which the issue of peace or war would depend. Whatever objections we might entertain to the proposed cession of Savoy and Nice to France, nobody could maintain that it involved the interests of this country to so great an extent as to justify the Government in calling on the country to go to war with France in order to prevent that cession. As far as England is concerned, France, possessing Savoy and Nice, would not be a more formidable enemy in war than she would be without them. [Hear, hear.] Any interference on our part, therefore, ought not to be viewed by the French Government, or by the French nation, as arising from jealousy of the power of France. It is not from apprehension of the power of France that we object to the annexation, nor is the case one in which, if our representations were unsuccessful, we should think it right to take up arms to prevent the cession of territory from being completed. If that be admitted, then I think it is clear that some of the propositions which have been started in the course of this discussion would not have been expedient. We are told that we ought to have applied to the great Powers of Europe, and that we should have entered into an alliance with Prussia, Austria and Russia, for the purpose of preventing this annexation. The only mode of preventing it, I think, was to represent to the Government of France the objections which existed in our minds to the transaction; and unless we were of opinion that the matter was of sufficient importance to justify a resort to warlike measures, my own opinion is, that to array a hostile confederacy against France on this point would be a most injudicious method of endeavoring to accomplish our purpose. [Hear, hear.] It would have roused the national feeling of the French people, it would have stimulated the sense of dignity in the French Government, and it would have borne an appearance of compulsion when we were not prepared to exercise the reality, which would have been more calculated to prevent the accomplishment of our wishes than to forward their attainment. [Hear, hear.] There was one course which it was expedient to adopt when it was ascertained that the Congress would not take place, and when it was, therefore, evident that there would not be any opportunity of bringing this matter under discussion in the assembled Councils of Europe; what remained to be done was to state fairly and distinctly to the French Government the objections which we entertained to the fulfillment of this project, and to communicate those objections to the other Powers of Europe, in order that they, knowing what we had done, might, if they thought fit, take corresponding steps to urge further objections on the Government of France. Now, this is what was done by my noble friend; and it is the course which appears to me to have been best adapted for the accomplishment of our purpose, without wounding the dignity of France or without placing the French Government in a position in which they could not have yielded without a sacrifice of dignity or of honor. [Hear, hear.] The Hon. and learned gentleman says he does not yet know what my opinions on this subject are—that I have not yet stated them to the House. My opinions agree entirely with those of my noble friend. I perfectly subscribe to every word in those dispatches which he has laid on the table of the House, and which I think—with the exception of the hon. and learned gentleman—have obtained the assent and approbation of almost everybody who has expressed any opinion in reference to them. Indeed, I rather think, if my memory does not deceive me, that the hon. gentleman himself on a former occasion did justice to the spirit in which my noble friend represented the Government in that correspondence. I consider that it would be a great mistake on the part of the French Government if they were to persist in this plan. [Hear, hear.] When first the present Emperor acceded to power in France, apprehension was no doubt excited in many of the Continental Governments that he might adopt the policy of his uncle, which was one that we know involved the whole of Europe in the calamities of war. The Emperor took an early opportunity of declaring that the Empire meant peace—[hear, hear]—a declaration which was received with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, and which inspired confidence in the new policy which it was supposed he intended to pursue. I do not hold that in what took place last year in Italy there was any departure from that principle. [Hear.] France undertook a noble enterprise—that of freeing Italy from foreign domination—aye, and from French domination included, for it was part of the scheme of Italian liberty that France as well as Austria should retire from any future interference in the internal affairs of that country. It would have been—and should it so turn out, it will be—a most honorable, a most glorious result to the Government of France, if, after restoring to Italy the freedom and independence of which she has been so long deprived, France was content with the glory of that achievement, and abstained from mixing up with a generous enterprise any small or petty objects of selfish and local aggrandizement. [Hear, hear.] Many reasons have been assigned for the cession of Savoy and Nice, but I cannot admit that any of them have any force or value. [Hear, hear.] It is said that so long as Piedmont remains a small Power, she continues to be the harmless neighbor of France, but that if she becomes so large as to contain a population of eight, ten, or eleven millions, she will become a Power formidable as a neighbor, and therefore one which in the nature of things, requires that the French frontier should be made additionally secure. I must say, that when a country containing about thirty-six millions of people, most warlike in its character, full of resources, and compact in territory, holds such language as that, and asserts that it is in danger from a State having a population of only eight or ten millions, it is an argument which cannot, I think, be gravely and seriously maintained, and which is not founded on truth or reason. [Hear, hear.] It is also said that France ought to have her natural boundaries, and that the population of Savoy speaks the French language. Why, Sir, in the first place, history tells us that natural boundaries are no defence whatever. [Hear, hear.] What instance is there on record in which an army of sufficient amount determined to invade a country has been stopped, either by river or by mountains? Therefore, whether the watershed of the Alps is in the possession of France, or of Sardinia, France, as long as she continues to be the stronger Power, will be able to enter Italy, and should the Sardinians attempt to invade France, the French armies would give such an account of the invading force as would not encourage a repetition of the attempt. [Hear, hear.] But it is said that Sardinia might be a member of a confederation, and might open the passage to the troops of other countries. The answer to that is, that such a Confederation must consist of the Powers north of the Alps, and that those Powers, if they meant to invade France, would not descend to the Tyrol, pass along Northern Italy, and go back again over the Alps, but would take the more direct and natural course of attacking France on her eastern frontier. [Hear.] Another answer is, that I do not believe it enters into the imagination of any Government in the world to attack France without some great and adequate provocation, and therefore, if the Empire is peace and means peace, which I believe was a sincere declaration on the part of the Emperor, it is not in the nature of things conceivable that there should be any confederation to join Sardinia in an invasion of France. [Hear.] The objection which we feel to the cession is not, as I have said, an objection founded upon any direct British interest, because danger to England from the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France there would be none. It is founded upon the danger to Europe which would rise from the precedent —from the principle which such an annexation would establish. [Hear, hear.] For, Sir, if you come to natural boundaries, and if the country which claims them is to be the judge of where they are, it is very easy to see that Europe would find it very difficult to decide where danger would begin, and where resistance upon a grand scale ought to be undertaken. [Hear, hear.] If language were to be the measure of aggrandizement, it is plain that it would be difficult for many countries to show that they had a good title to possessions which they now hold. Therefore, these two principles of natural boundaries and of community of language are principles the establishment of which would be very dangerous to Europe, however small, comparatively speaking, might be the instance in which they were carried into effect. [Hear, hear.] There is one case in which the cession of Savoy to France would be attended with direct danger to a country whose independence it is the interest of all Europe—aye, I will say, of France herself to maintain—I mean Switzerland. [Hear, hear.] We are asked whether any steps have been taken to provide for the security of Switzerland in the event of this cession taking place. We have not taken any such steps, and I will tell the House why. Because, if you begin to talk about the modification of a measure which you want to prevent in its entirety, you weaken the ground upon which you stand. [Hear, hear.] It will be time enough to talk of that when, if it ever happens, the cession shall become inevitable; and therefore I think it would not have been prudent to talk to France about the conditions on which the cession of Savoy should take place, so long as it was the opinion of the Government that events might occur which would prevent that annexation being carried into effect at all. [Hear, hear.] On what grounds, then, can the Government, can this House, entertain the opinion that that cession may not take place? In the first place, the French Emperor has stated that Savoy shall not be taken by force of arms; in the next place, that it shall not be taken without the consent of its own sovereign and people; and again, that it shall not be taken without consulting the great Powers of Europe. And when you say "consulting the great Powers of Europe," it seems to me to follow as a natural consequence that it will not be taken without their assent. Well, then, if these conditions are laid down and adhered to—abstinence from force, the consent of the sovereign and people of Savoy, and the assent of the great Powers of Europe—I think we are not yet come to that point at which we are justified in holding that reason and reflection may not induce the French Government to abandon the project which they have hitherto entertained. [Hear, hear.] Now, we are told by an honorable member opposite that with regard to Tuscany we have been laying down a principle which might be applied to the Ionian Islands; and we have been asked why, as we have said that the Tuscans should decide by universal suffrage what should be their condition, we do not apply the same rule to the Ionian Islands. The answer is obvious. In the first place, we did not propose universal suffrage to the people of Tuscany. [Hear, hear.] We said that it was not part of our habits or constitution, but that they were the best judges of what suffrage it became them to adopt. More than that, it happens that in the case of Tuscany—and this distinction applies to Savoy as well as to the Ionian Islands—that in the case of Modena, and in the case of Parma, the sovereigns had fled [hear hear]; they had done that which JAMES II. did in England—they had left their countries without Governments, and the countries so left had established Provisional Governments, and had determined that they would not permit these runaway sovereigns to return. But we are not the sovereigns of the Ionian Islands, but only the protecting Power, and we have not yet run away from them [a laugh]; therefore, until that happens the parallel cannot be drawn. Again, with regard to Savoy, the King of Sardinia still reigns in Savoy, and therefore it is not to be maintained that, because the people of Tuscany are to be left to determine their own condition, therefore for the same reason the people of Savoy should upon their own authority, without the consent of their sovereign, without the consideration of the other Powers of Europe, be invited to go to the poll and say to whom they will belong. [Hear, hear.] It appears to me that we did on the whole pursue the course which was best adapted to the purpose which we had in view. We inquired of the French Government whether a certain intention was entertained, and we were told that it was abandoned. We knew that if it were resumed, and if the event upon which it hinged were to occur, the proper place for making our representations would be at the Congress at which it was to be settled. When it was apparent that no Congress was to meet, we communicated our strong objections to the French Government; and when we had done so, not endeavoring to array the Powers of Europe in hostile confederacy against France, we informed them of our objections, and of the grounds on which they are founded. It is for them to determine whether they will state their objections to the Government of France; but that Government has announced its intention to consult them, and therefore they will be obliged in reply to state the views which they take of this subject. In our opinion it is a question of European interest. [Hear, hear.] I cannot help thinking that the great Powers of Europe will take the same view of it as we do—a view devoid of passion, not tinctured by jealousy, not founded upon any feeling that can be offensive to France, or at which she can justly take umbrage, but a view founded upon considerations of general European interest, which are of as much importance to France as to any of the other Powers concerned. [Hear, hear.] If these European Governments, when consulted by France, state in a calm, temperate, and friendly manner, the reasons which induce them to think that this measure would be unadvisable, I cannot divest myself of the impression that the Government of France will see that it would gain more advantage by preserving the good opinion and confidence of Europe, by disabusing the Powers of Europe of any feelings of jealousy or suspicion as to ulterior designs on the part of France, than it could derive from the acquisition, not as my right hon. friend supposed my noble friend to have said, of a few mountain-tops and half a million of people, but of a district which, whatever its value may be, is really comparatively unimportant to France as a territory that would give her any addition of military or physical strength. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the other point adverted to, I cannot but congratulate the Government, the House, and the country, upon the prospect which the accounts received this evening seem to hold out that, by a quiet manifestation of public determination, Tuscany is likely to aggregate herself to Sardinia, and that there will be created in Northern and Central Italy a State which, by the freedom of its institutions, by the independence which it will have acquired, may hold out a fair prospect that Italy may a third time rise to that eminence in the civilized world which she occupied in the days of the Roman Emperors, and again during those periods when the revival of arts and literature placed her States—though she was not then, as in the former period, a great military Power—in a position of honor and glory which as long as history endures will be looked back to by Italians with just satisfaction and pride. [Cheers.] If such an arrangement be accomplished, we shall see a development of talents, public spirit and civilization which England may be proud of having contributed by its moral weight and influence to bring about. [Hear, hear.] I must say that if we contrast the judgment, moderation, temper, and statesmanlike qualities which the Italians have shown during the last twelve months with that less laudable spirit which was displayed in 1848, we may entertain the strongest hopes for the future. [Hear, hear.] With regard to one Italian statesman who has been somewhat unfavorably mentioned during this debate (Count CAVOUR,) whatever may be thought of him by those whose policy he has thwarted and whose views he has defeated, I can only say that Italy, both present and future, will regard him as one of the most distinguished patriots who have adorned the history of any country. She will owe to him as great obligations as any nation ever owed to any of its members; [hear, hear;] and with the conviction of what he has done for Italy he need not be dispirited by any aspersions by which he may be assailed in any country. [Hear.]

Mr. DISRAELI said the policy of the Government had been involved in so much mystery that it required to be cleared up. The noble Lord had alluded to some parties who were willing to make the cession of Savoy to France a case of peace or war. But the noble Lord had never heard such an opinion from him. The honorable member for Birmingham had charged gentlemen on that (the Opposition) side of the House with a design of involving the country in hostilities with France, because they urged that the annexation of Savoy ought to be protested against; but he begged to say that a protest was the first and the best evidence that a country was not going to war. It was a diplomatic instrument, as formal as a treaty, recording the opinion of a Power which did not wish to proceed to extreme measures. In the case of Cracow, the noble Lord, who was then Foreign Secretary, had presented a formal protest. The noble Lord had given no denial to the fact that he had received full and complete warning of the policy of the French Government. He asserted that Lord MALMESBURY had not received a satisfactory answer on the subject, and had remained content therewith. This of itself ought to have led the noble Lord to press for further and more explicit statements. Although the noble Lord, between the date of his first dispatch in July and the next in the following January, was continually being informed that the French Government adhered to their intention of annexing Savoy, yet he seemed to have regarded these assertions on the part of the French Foreign Ministers as mere casual remarks, requiring no formal notice on the part of Her Majesty's Government; thus evidencing an extraordinary want of perception and promptitude. [Hear, hear.] He had asked the noble Lord on a former occasion, why, when he communicated his propositions to the Great Powers, he did not state it to the House that he was acquainted with the policy which France would pursue with regard to Savoy, if these propositions were rejected. To this question no answer had been given. In fact, the noble Lord in February last, informed the Prussian Government that Her Majesty's Government had received no official information as to the intention of France on the subject of the annexation of Savoy, and that it would be better not to press the subject further. Although it was known in November that no Congress would be held, yet no steps were taken to obtain the united expression of the views of the four Great Powers; no steps taken to reassure Switzerland, or to deter France, by expounding to her those high principles of morality in which the noble Lord had been so exuberant. Indeed, nothing was done until the 27th of February, shortly before the meeting of Parliament, when the Government proposals were forwarded to Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh, with a high-sounding dispatch. [Hear, hear.] What had been the conduct of the French Government throughout these transactions? It had been frank and straightforward, and had given the English Government no cause for complaint. The Emperor's Ministers had stated that, under certain circumstances, His Imperial Majesty would deem it necessary to annex Savoy; and possessing such knowledge, the Government had formed a policy which, of necessity, led to that annexation. Therefore, whatever the results might be, the English Government could not now blame France for pursuing a course which the policy of the English Government had induced him to adopt. The Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary had asserted that they had accomplished nothing, and that all that happened was the result of chance. He had given the noble Lord credit for a deeper and more worthy policy. As, however, the noble Lord justified his sending the proposition to the four Powers, this proved they had endeavored to exercise their influence, and they must be held responsible for the results. The policy of France, as laid down by her Foreign Secretary, was bold and daring, and demanded the calm consideration of this country. The Emperor, in his speech, had stated that his policy was founded on a recognition of the boundaries of his empire. If this policy was to be countenanced by the annexation of Savoy, followed by sanguinary wars, by empires overthrown, and dynasties subverted, it was the Ministry and the Government who had assisted that policy who would be held responsible for the terrible consequences which the noble Lord, from his dispatches, appeared to have foreseen. [Cheers.]

Mr. KINGLAKE thought there was much in the speech of Lord PALMERSTON that was satisfactory, and he hoped the Emperor of the French would accept the advice which had been tendered him, before he proceeded to so important a step as the annexation of Savoy. With regard to the correspondence, there was an entire absence of reality in it. This was apparent from the fact that the language of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, although strong, had failed to produce the slightest effect on the French Government.

After some observations from Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, who deprecated the practice lately resorted to by the Foreign Office of mixing up private correspondence with the public dispatches,

Mr. B. OSBORNE thought the Emperor of the French stood altogether acquitted of having practiced any deceit in the transaction. If there had been any deceit at all, it had been on the part of Sardinia, and the difficulties we had got into were owing to the principle of intervention which, he deeply regretted to see, Her Majesty's Government were rashly adopting in reference to foreign questions. As to the argument that the annexation of Savoy would be an infringement of the treaty of 1815, he contended that that treaty had been violated by the annexation of Cracow in 1848. For his own part, he did not think that this country had any great interest in hindering the annexation of Savoy to France, as he believed such a step could not, by any possibility, strengthen France against this country. If they had no confidence in the Emperor of the French, why had they entered into such an intimate alliance with him? He believed the great mistake this country committed arose in this way. We had certain statesmen in this country who, no doubt from laudable motives, were determined to interfere until they succeeded in obtaining what they were pleased to call an independent kingdom in Central Italy. His own opinion was that the more Her Majesty's Government interfered, the greater reason they they would give to France for attempting her own aggrandizement.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, said he did not intend for a moment to impute anything like deceit to the Emperor of the French.

Is England Prepared for War on the Savoy Question.

From the London Times.

The object of the attacks in Parliament seems to be that the Opposition shall provoke a war with a powerful neighbor, and that the Government shall be saddled with the responsibility of it. Lord JOHN RUSSELL puts it fairly when he says:

"There is a party in this House who think that on the question of the annexation of Savoy to France, however it may be done, even if it has the consent of the King of Sardinia—if it has the consent, either general or partial, of the people of Savoy, and if it is not actively opposed by the Great Powers of Europe—it would still be the duty of this country to go to war. Why, then, I say let them bring forward a motion, stating their grounds for that opinion."

We agree with Lord JOHN RUSSELL. It is scarcely possible to shut our eyes to the fact that there is a party in the House prepared to provoke war upon this question; and if that party propose to come forward manfully and declare their opinions, they have a full right to be heard. Such a discussion as this would clear the air, and the Division would show what the opinion of the country really is, and enable all foreign Powers to put a true estimate upon the intemperate speeches that have been made. If some one of these very bold gentlemen, whose brave words are choking them, would make an equally bold proposition, so that the extent to which their pugnacity is shared might be made manifest, they might have their field-day and welcome. But this is what they have no idea of doing. All the constituencies of the kingdom would with one voice declare that they would be led into no such an act of Quixotism, and there would be an end of the affair.

It is quite evident, from the passive attitude assumed by Austria, Prussia and Russia, that, if we were to take upon ourselves to prevent this annexation we must do so alone, and a hopeful project indeed it is to which Mr. FITZGERALD invites us. Count CAVOUR has already given Europe to understand that his new Italian kingdom desires nothing better than to be rid of "the Ireland of Italy." The Governor of Savoy is already busy distributing ballot-boxes in all the parishes of that country. France has consulted the comfort of the Savoyards by dividing them into two departments. Meanwhile, if there should happen to be any difficulty about the elections, it may be remembered those free and independent Savoyards, who, in the exercise of universal suffrage, are about to choose whether they will henceforward be French or Italians, have the whole breadth of France on one side of them, and 60 000 French soldiers on the other. Perhaps it may even occur that by some strange chance the French troops now about to retire from Lombardy may find themselves crossing the Alps and filing down into Chambery just about the moment when the elections are taking place. What have we, alone in Europe, with our screw steamers, and our volunteers, and our regular army, about equal to a Wurtemberg contingent, to say to this position? If we were mad enough or wicked enough to wish to fight in such a quarrel, what could we do? But, not being to this extent mad or wicked, what is it most wise and dignified to do? Surely, not to persevere in abortive railing.

The Savoy Question.

The following is Count CAVOUR'S dispatch, a telegraphic summary of which we have already published, to the Cavaliere NIGRA, Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris:

TURIN, March 2, 1860.

MONSIEUR LE CHEVALIER: In his dispatch of Feb. 24, M. DE THOUVENEL directs M. DE TALLEYRAND to call the attention of the King's Government to the question of Savoy and Nice. He considers that, in accordance with widely spread historical traditions, the formation of a powerful kingdom at the foot of the Alps would be unfavorable to the interests of France, and would present a real danger for her, were her own frontiers not extended and fortified in that direction. M. DE THOUVENEL hastens, nevertheless, to add, that it is by no means the intention of the Emperor's Government to demand any territorial changes contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, or to do it without taking into account the interests of Switzerland, or without having consulted the great Powers of Europe.

I shall not stop to examine the value of the historical traditions to which M. DE THOUVENEL alludes. I am far from believing that the aggrandizement of Sardinia can ever constitute a danger for France, to whom recent events attach us by the ties of gratitude and friendship. Nevertheless, *we feel too deeply what Italy owes to the Emperor not to pay the most serious attention to a demand based on the principle of respect for the wishes of the inhabitants.* His Majesty's Government would never consent, with even the greatest prospective advantages, to cede or exchange any one of the parts of the territory which has formed for so many ages the glorious inheritance of the House of Savoy. But the King's Government cannot refuse taking into consideration the changes which passing events in Italy may have introduced into the situation of the inhabitants of Savoy and Nice. At the moment when we are loudly demanding for the inhabitants of Central Italy the right of disposing of their destiny, we cannot, without incurring the charge of inconsistency and injustice, refuse to the King's subjects dwelling on the other side of the Alps the right of freely manifesting their will. However poignant the regret we should feel if the provinces, once the glorious cradle of the monarchy, could decide on demanding their separation from the rest of the King's dominions in order to join other destinies, *we should not refuse to acknowledge the validity of this manifestation declared legally and conformably with the prescriptions of Parliament.* The declarations of M. DE THOUVENEL, with respect to the great Powers and to Switzerland, are calculated to prevent any erroneous interpretation and to remove many difficulties. These declarations, inspired by so exalted a sentiment of equity and justice, do not for the rest permit us to doubt that in every case the care of leaving to Sardinia as well as to France a suitable line of frontier, will preside at these negotiations.

Be so good, Monsieur le Chevalier, as to read this dispatch to, and leave a copy of it with, his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and accept, &c.,

Signed, C. CAVOUR.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The Vote in Tuscany and the Duchies on Annexation.

TURIN, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

EXCELLENCY: Baron TALLEYRAND, yesterday, by order of the French Government, read to me, and left me a copy of, the dispatch which I here communicate to you. It contains the exposition of the ideas of the Emperor of the French regarding the settlement of the Italian question, ideas which may be briefly stated as follows:

"The duchies of Parma and Modena to be at once annexed to Piedmont, without again consulting universal suffrage. The Romagna to form a vicariate, placed under the high sovereignty of the Holy See, and governed by his Majesty, who is at once to assume their administration. Tuscany to be constituted into a separate kingdom, under a prince freely elected by the population.

France expresses no preference with respect to the choice of the future Sovereign; but, according to verbal and authentic assurances, the election of a prince of the House of Savoy would be opposed by France.

After having taken his Majesty's orders I have replied to Baron TALLEYRAND that the King's Government will not oppose any obstacle in the way of the proposed settlement; that it would transmit the above proposals to the Governments of Tuscany and the Emilian provinces, and would intrust them to the wisdom of the men who administer public matters in those countries.

It is with this view I address your Excellency, and I doubt not but the Government of Tuscany will take into consideration the counsels given to it by a generous ally, to whom Italy is indebted for her new destinies. I am convinced that the Tuscan Government will not decide on assuming the responsibility of a final resolution without another appeal to the nation which had already manifested its wishes by means of the Assembly elected for the purpose. Hence the King's Government, acknowledging the propriety of a new vote, leaves your Excellency at full liberty as to the means of consulting the nation, and trusts that the Tuscan Cabinet will take such measures as will insure the sincerity and freedom of the elections.

Whatever the result of the vote may be, the King's Government declares beforehand its readiness to abide by it, since it has never had any other view but that of securing the peace and organization of Italy, by giving lawful satisfaction to the wishes of the people.

Receive, &c., CAVOUR.

REPLY OF M. FARINI.

BOLOGNA, March 2, 1860.

EXCELLENCY: The dispatch of your Excellency of the 20th ult. requests from me an immediate reply. Both on account of its importance, and of recent measures adopted in Central Italy, I owe to you a frank explanation. The last time your Excellency did me the honor to write to me, you announced to me the four propositions presented by England for the definitive organization of these provinces, and at the same time expressed the conviction that under the generous patronage of the Emperor of the French, they might triumph. According to these propositions the populations of Central Italy, without distinction, were to be called upon to give another vote before the occupation by Sardinian troops. The situation seemed to indicate that any mode of voting would be accepted, but as no particular mode was designated, universal suffrage was selected. The moment favorable for the vote seemed to be the time of the meeting of the Sardinian Parliament, because then it was to be decided if these populations should participate therein in order to escape, in any case, from a precarious and even dangerous situation. The perusal of the last diplomatic documents, and especially of M. THOUVENEL'S note of the 31st January, confirmed me in this opinion.

I then resolved to publish the decree of the 1st March, calling the inhabitants of Æmilia to vote again.

At the same time came your dispatch which apprised me of the French ideas. I received them with the respect and deference due to one who has done so much for our independence. But your Excellency will see that although I could not have assumed all the responsibility of a definitive resolution without consulting the national will, my decree is by no means in contradiction with the desires of the Emperor. And first, as regards the Duchies of Parma and Modena, the new vote will serve to confirm the preceding ones, and will be a new proof and a new title for immediate annexation. As to Tuscany your Excellency will understand that I have no authority to discuss the reasons which concern it.

At first glance it might appear that there is some difference on the subject of the Romagna; but apart from the consideration that by the constitution of Æmilia, it would have been illegal to make a distinction between those provinces and others, it seems to me that, everything well considered, there is no reality, no contradiction. Since France is disposed to sanction the annexation and government of Romagna by Sardinia, under the supreme authority of the Pope, the vicariate concerns rather the relations between the King and Pope than the populations themselves.

In the second place, how can a matter, so abstract and delicate as the report in question, be proposed to universal suffrage? Nations cannot be consulted except on simple and clear ideas, and here, on the contrary, it would be necessary to accompany the proposition by complicated explanations defining the nature and limits of authority, and of which, to say the truth, I cannot now form a very precise idea. Besides, all the public acts of the Court of Rome have so completely destroyed every possibility of this or any similar combination, that to bring forward such a proposition so at variance with the wishes of the people would only tend to excite disturbances.

Lastly, were the party favorable to a separate kingdom to predominate in Romagna, that party would readily concur in any arrangement which the Government of his Majesty, in accordance with diplomacy, should think proper to adopt. Your Excellency must allow me to repeat that a serious responsibility rests upon me.

The Assemblies have given me an absolute mandate, from which I cannot recede without forfeiting my honor and failing in a duty. What I can promise is that the national will shall be expressed without any external or internal pressure, but according to every man's conscience.

Such are the considerations which I think it my duty to submit to your Excellency; and which you may communicate, if you think proper, to Baron TALLEYRAND, or else make any other use thereof which may seem expedient.

Receive, &c., FARINI.

LATEST.

The Vote on Annexation.

The voting on the question of annexation to Sardinia took place on 11th and 12th insts. in the various Italian States. Immense numbers of people assembled in all the towns, and much enthusiasm and confidence was evinced. Admirable order was maintained. The following are the first dispatches as to the result:

LEGHORN, Tuesday, March 13.

The result of the voting in Sienna, Pisa and Leghorn is as follows: For annexation to Piedmont, 38,026 votes; for a separate kingdom, 353—majority for annexation, 37,963. The number of persons inscribed on the list is 45,218.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 13.

The returns of thirty communes give 101,386 in favor of annexation and 2,809 for a separate kingdom.

PARMA, Tuesday, March 13.

Of the 16,000 electors in this town over 14,000 voted for annexation, and only 51 for a separate kingdom. The number of electors in the provinces is 57,212, of whom 48,070 voted for annexation, and 113 for a separate kingdom.

BOLOGNA, Tuesday, March 13.

The vote in this city has been 21,694 for annexation, and 2 for a separate kingdom.

The army of Rome has been increased to 20,000 men.

THE PAPAL STATES.

PARIS, Sunday, March 11, 1860.

The reply of the Holy See to the last proposals of France has arrived here. The Pope declines the proposition to confine within an exclusive political compass a question which, as it concerns the integrity of the patrimony of St. Peter, is intimately bound up with the independence of the Church. Although decidedly rejecting the proposition to create a Vicariate of the Romagna in favor of a foreign Sovereign, His Holiness shows himself disposed to enter into the path of reform on condition that the integrity of the States of the Church is guaranteed.

RIMINI, Wednesday, March 7, 1860.

The agitation and manifestations in Ancona and Jesi continue. After the refusal of the population to pay the taxes, a military council has been assembled in Ancona, at which Gen. KALBERMATTEN presided. A resolution was adopted to act in all cases energetically against the town, and to resist all further assaults, if any should take place. The equipage of the troops, including the munition and the baggage of the officers and the delegates, has left Pesaro.

SAVOY.

CHAMBERY, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

Proclamations of the Governor of Savoy have been posted in all the parishes of that country, notifying that *the inhabitants will be called upon to vote for the maintenance of the union with the monarchy of Sardinia, or for annexation to France, according to the form prescribed by Parliament.*

GERMANY AND SAVOY.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

It is stated that the English Government will not protest against the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, but will support Switzerland in her claims concerning the neutralized districts of Savoy.

It is stated that, although declaring an intention to maintain a passive attitude if the Emperor NAPOLEON persists in the realization of his wish for the annexation of Savoy, Austria has nevertheless notified to our Government that she has already informed the Court of the Tuileries that *if ever the Rhine frontier should be menaced she would immediately unite with Prussia for the protection of the territorial integrity of the Germanic Confederation.*

The Protestants of Hungary and the Austrian Government.

From the London Morning Post.

The Protestant Communions of Hungary have again formally rejected the ecclesiastical constitution assigned them in the Imperial decree of the 1st of September last, and they as persistently as justly demand the reëstablishment of the historical basis of their Church. This was to be foreseen. the reëstablishment of amity between Hungary and Austria has for some time seemed a thing quite impracticable. In ecclesiastical questions the antagonism between the governors and the governed has been even more complete than in political grievances. No compact with any foreign Power prevents the Austrian Court from granting a parliamentary constitution to Hungary if it pleases. But the Concordat concluded between the Emperor and the Pope has in itself compromised the sovereign power of the former in his own territories, and compelled him to perpetuate that violation of the rights of the Protestant Churches with which his reign commenced. Until, therefore, it suits the Court of Vienna once more to forswear its solemn compacts, and to abandon the Papal alliance—which, of course, is a mere question of a balance of expediency—the complete restoration of the Churches to their former rights is not to be anticipated. But in order to understand aright the position which they hold in the constitutional history of Hungary, and to weigh their claims against the modern arrogations of the Papacy under the Concordat, it is needful to glance at the fortunes of these two Churches from the Reformation to our own times.

It was the eccentric result of the Protestant struggle of the Sixteenth Century, so far as it affected the Austrian dominions, that that cause was lost in Bohemia, where it originated in its fullest power, and finally found refuge in Hungary and Transylvania, where it had at first played but a secondary part in the contest with the Papacy. Protestantism, thus established in these two latter countries, divided itself into Lutheranism and Calvinism—the latter becoming the most popular branch of the faith, and soon claiming to itself the exclusive title of the Reformed Church. Hence, by that phrase, at this day, we understand only the Calvanistic Church in Hungary and Transylvania. The rights of both Churches were solemnly guaranteed in the Treaty of Vienna, of 1606, and in the Treaty of Lintz, of 1647. With the unvarying perfidy of the House of HAPSBURG, both these compacts were broken, and the Churches were subjected to similar infractions of their rights with those that they now bear, until the reigns of MARIA THERESA and JOSEPH. Then, for the first time, they obtained, both in fact and in law, nearly equal privileges with the Roman Catholic Church, and fully equal rights with the Greek Church. From this period hardly any question arose to disturb the harmony and loyalty of the Protestant Churches until the Revolution in 1848—these Churches having been in full possession of their rights for the best part of a century. Prince METTERNICH accepted these rights throughout his long Ministry with a fidelity which contrasted with his encroachments on the civil independence of the Hungarians. But in 1848-49 the Protestant Churches were suspended in the exercise of their functions by the intervention of HAYNAU, and from that period their governing powers were in abeyance. In 1855 the Concordat followed, and assigned to Roman Catholics powers irreconcilable with a restoration of those of the Hungarian Protestants. It was felt, however, that without some effort to reëstablish old privileges, revolution must break out anew. Accordingly, in 1856, a new constitution was assigned them. Thereupon, the eight superintendencies of the Protestant Churches were convened, and they unanimously rejected the proffered constitution. In this situation the Church question in Hungary remained until the 1st of September last. Then the decree bearing that date was issued, and the Protestant body, divided into new and numerous superintendencies, by the Constitution of 1856, was required to assemble. But the Protestants refused to recognize the subdivision of their body. The old superintendencies then proposed to meet in their place. Their assembling was immediately prohibited, and the seniorats protested as vainly as individuals petitioned. We now find that the Protestants have rejected the Ministerial ordinance of the 2d September as completely as the Imperial decree of the 1st of that month.

Such is the present state of this unhappy question. The resoluteness of the Protestants evinces that nothing but complete restoration will free the Hungarian dominions of Austria from their liability to insurrection; and in order to concede this, Austria must of course break away from her ill judged Concordat, so far as Hungary is concerned. That this would be her best policy—indeed the only good policy remaining to her to follow—there can be no doubt. The Reformed Church forms the most enlightened of all branches of her subjects, and consequently in great degree the most influential of them. The education of its clergy is very superior to that of Catholics, Greeks or Lutherans, throughout the Austrian dominions; and it is hardly inferior to that of the Prussian Lutherans and the French Calvinists. In Hungary, the College of Debreczin, founded in 1792, is of wealth and learning; it has a library of some twenty thousand volumes, and both in government and theology it forms the capital of the Reformed Church. Nearly the same may be said of the advancement of the Calvinists in Transylvania. The two Protestant Churches number together between four and five millions, according to the most reliable authorities; but some difficulty is experienced in the accurate computation of numbers in so remote a district. This amounts to more than a fourth part of the whole population of Hungary and Transylvania; and in point of instruction, reasoning and activity the Protestants are so far ahead of the rest of the people that, in political calculations, they may rank as equal to one-half of the community. Surely Austria, bankrupt and odious at home, as well as threatened abroad, cannot much longer live in this condition of smothered civil war. The Pope is now so helpless that Austria can lose nothing, even in Italy, by quietly smothering the operation of the Concordat in the eastern provinces of her empire. If she is to encounter another struggle and to survive it, this must be one of her first steps. There is no Ultramontanism which Government need fear in German-Austria; and it has the means of redeeming its credit with the [illegible] without incurring any counterbalancing [illegible].

Suicide of an Austrian Officer.

From the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, March 9.

It was yesterday rumored in the city that Lieut.-[illegible]. Baron EYNATTEN had committed suicide, and the *Wiener Zeitung* of to-day thus confirms the report:

"Not long ago the military authorities were under the painful necessity of arresting Gen. AUGUST, Baron VON EYNATTEN, and of bringing him before a court-martial, it being strongly suspected that he had been guilty of gross frauds while at the head of the military administration in 1859. Soon after the proceedings had [illegible], Baron VON EYNATTEN was obliged to admit facts which left no doubt that he had culpably abused the powers intrusted to him. Although the authorities had taken all the usual precautions to prevent such an occurrence, Baron VON EYNATTEN, who was evidently suffering under the pressure of a heavily burdened conscience, found means to take his own life during the night between the 7th and 8th inst., and so to escape the punishment which awaited him. The deceased left a written document, in which he, with the expression of [illegible] repentance, repeated the confessions he had made, and implored his injured Sovereign to pardon him.

When Baron EYNATTEN was first taken to the military prison he was subjected to the customary examination, and everything with which it appeared possible that he could do injury to himself was taken from him. He was not, however, made to lay aside his uniform, which was that of an officer of Lancers, he being second proprietor of the regiment of Uhlans which bears the name of the present Emperor of Russia. During the night of the 7th the unfortunate man separated from the back of the collar of his uniform those embroidered cords (*fangschnüre*)—in this country they are about as thick as a finger—which Polish Lancers wear round their necks, and hanged himself with them. M. VON EYNATTEN had previously tried to destroy himself by forcing a breastpin into his heart, but the attempts which he made failed, probably because he was a corpulent man. It is said that the body has three minute wounds in the left side of the chest. In the document mentioned in the *Wiener Zeitung* Baron VON EYNATTEN expressed a hope that the manner of his death might not be made public, as he wished his wife to think he had died of apoplexy. It is said that the unfortunate man refused to mention the names of any of his accomplices. On the 3d inst., however, two officers went to Mœdling, a small town some ten English miles distance from this city, and their behavior was so very strange that it was believed they intended to commit suicide. After dinner on the 4th, the officers walked out towards a place called the Brühl, and when in a wood they perceived some Gendarmes advancing towards them. Both of them immediately drew pistols from their pockets. One shot himself dead, but the other was still alive the day before yesterday. The names of the officers are not known, but during the last two or three days it has frequently been stated [illegible] that a near relative of Baron VON [illegible] is missing.

Trade and Commerce in France.

From the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, March 11—6 P. M.

The monthly account published by the Directors of the Bank of France on Thursday last, shows a continued falling off in commercial affairs. The commercial bills discounted have diminished by 29,000,000 francs, showing that merchants and manufacturers are suspending their operations. The credit side of the accounts current has increased by 21,000,000 francs, from which we infer that so much capital has been withdrawn from trade. It is to be feared that this state of things will continue as long as confidence is not restored in respect of existing political complications. Moreover, the first effect of the reform of the Customs' tariff is a period of expectation. The manufacturers of Mulhouse and Rouen refuse all new orders until they have fully ascertained what the price of the raw material will be under the new system. A letter from Mulhouse states that the Minister of Commerce has been consulted by the Chamber of Commerce of that town as to whether the duties paid on the raw material used by manufacturers up to the period of the suppression of these duties will be returned. The Minister replied, that having consulted the Minister of Finance on the subject, they had agreed that on principle none of the duties paid could be returned. The woolen manufacturers have determined not to accept any further orders until they have ascertained what duty foreign wool will be subject to on importation into France. The price of woolen goods is nevertheless high, stocks being greatly reduced. The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons has presented a petition to the Government, praying that it will favor by all means the establishment of a direct steamboat service between France, India, and China, and further the establishment of an Indian and Chinese French Imperial Bank. Indian and Chinese raw silk now forms a great part of the material used by the Lyons manufacturers, and the demand for it is increasing every day. They consequently require a regular supply of the article, which can only be obtained by the establishment of a steamboat service between France, India, and China. The Lyons manufacturers estimate their transactions with those countries at 400,000,000f., and they urge that an Indian and Chinese Bank, established at Lyons, with branches in the East, is required to supply them with the credit necessary to compete with the English manufacturers. Raw silk is scarce in all the markets of France, and there is not much to be obtained in the Italian markets. The ironmasters are complaining more loudly than ever, particularly those in the Upper Marne; they speak of petitioning the Government to cancel all the contracts concluded with it for the purchase of wood for charcoal previous to the announcement of the modification of the Customs' tariff. The purchases amount to 12,000 000f.

Notwithstanding the almost general dullness of the corn markets, prices do not much decline. The tenacity of the sellers is supported by the long-continued severe weather, which retards vegetation, and has totally prevented the sowing of Spring wheat; that seed is generally sown in February, and it is now too late. It will be replaced by barley or oats, by which perhaps the farmer will not lose, but it will diminish the produce of the wheat crop.

The Paris sugar market was dull last week. Merchants are waiting for the publication of a law reducing the import duty on sugar, so long and so anxiously expected. It is generally understood that the duty on French colonial sugar will be reduced 50 per cent. from the 15th of April next and that the drawback allowed on the exportation of refined sugars will be calculated on a produce of 80 per cent., in place of 75 per cent., as at present. On these terms the French merchants believe that France may become a vast *entrepôt*, from which Germany, Switzerland and Italy can be supplied with sugar.

The demand for wine was not so brisk at the market of Bercy last week as the week preceding. In the meantime prices are becoming every day more firm in the wine-growing districts. Bordeaux wines of the vintage of 1858 are becoming so scarce at Bercy that they are sold only in small quantities. Four barrels of Cussac-Medoc were sold last week at 900f., which is equivalent to 275f. for 228 litres. Eighty tuns of ordinary Bordeaux wine were sold at 540f. the tun of four barrels, to be delivered at the end of the month. Accounts from Perpignan state that wines are still rising in that market. Rivesaltes is quoted at from 53f. to 54f. the hectolitre. There is a remarkable activity in the spirit market. Much speculation is going forward, not only in the south of France, but in the northern departments. The rise in prices has been caused not so much by any scarcity of the article, as by the efforts of an organized company of speculators, sufficiently powerful to command the market, and who are aided more by the temerity of sellers without spirits to deliver at the period of closing accounts than by any real demand.

Testimonial to Mr. Cobden.

From the Observer.

If a General gains a battle, or an Admiral destroys the enemy's fleet, England is always anxious to distribute rewards and favors to the conqueror. A man, however, who throws down the barriers to commerce and promotes national wealth and prosperity is equally, or even more deserving of national gratitude. The Government and the House of Commons will doubtless only be too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity likely to be afforded to them with reference to Mr. COBDEN. In the case of free trade the member for Rochdale gave up not only his time and talents, but also sacrificed a large private business. His zeal in the great cause led him to regard the public weal rather than his own individual advantage. When the Anti-Corn-law League came to an end a handsome present was made to Mr. COBDEN, but not more than his distinguished merits and great exertions deserved. He has once again, in the course of a few months, effected a work almost as important as the abolition of the Corn laws, with this difference, that in the one case he had the entire country to back him up, whereas now he has had to act nearly alone. His Lancashire and London friends have not been unmindful of the great work he sought to accomplish, and now that he has succeeded they have spontaneously, and without Mr. COBDEN'S knowledge, got up in the course of some three weeks a princely testimonial to him. The first promoter of the movement is a gentleman in Lancashire, who thought that the best way to show his gratitude was to present Mr. COBDEN with a large sum of money. He communicated with others upon the subject, and headed the list of subscriptions with the munificent sum of £5,000. The suggestion was no sooner thrown out than it was eagerly caught at; *and in the space of three weeks more than £10,000 have been subscribed, the highest donation being £5,000 and the lowest £500!* Mr. COBDEN was offered decorations and honors by the Emperor of the French, but he would take no reward or favor except that which should come from the hands of his countrymen. The honorable member for Rochdale is not a rich man, and therefore his refusal of the office of President of the Board of Trade, with its splendid income, showed that mere personal advantage did not weigh with him an instant in comparison with what he considered his duty. It is stated to be the intention of several persons to set on foot another sort of testimonial, to which those who may have the same desire but not the same means as they who have already given, may subscribe; and from the enthusiasm with which the proposition has been received, there can be but little doubt of the result. What must be the more gratifying to Mr. COBDEN is, that all this has been done without solicitation. In such a manner should all good, patriotic and self-denying public men be rewarded.

Newspaper Reporters and the Nobility.

From the Manchester Guardian.

On Tuesday night the new Earl of DUDLEY was entertained at a banquet got up by a Committee of Dudley tradesmen, with the mayor at their head, in celebration of his lordship's recent elevation to the earldom.

In addition to Lord WARD, the Lords Lieutenant of the counties of Stafford and Worcester respectively, with Hon. DUDLEY WARD, were invited as guests. In discussing how the eloquent compliments to which the occasion was expected to give rise should be published abroad, it was solemnly determined that the landlady be instructed to provide dinner for one reporter "down-stairs," and that he should be admitted into the banqueting room after the banquet! This great stretch of politeness, it was afterwards intimated to the "gentlemen of the Press," would be extended to six reporters, if they chose to avail themselves of it. The reporters—gentlemen representing the Birmingham *Daily Post* and the Wolverhampton *Chronicle*—indignantly protested against such an insult, ordered their own dinners at the hotel, and were quietly discussing their coffee when, as the eloquence of the assembly began to be unbottled over "the customary loyal and patriotic toasts" without the presence of a single reporter, the Committee became alarmed, and deputations came in rapid succession to inquire of the reporters "if they were not coming up—accommodation having now been provided for them." The gentlemen of the Press quietly directed attention to the way in which they were themselves then engaged, and they had just "discharged their bill," when one of the company not upon the Committee implored the reporters to reconsider their decision, "as my Lord WARD was just about to speak." They, however, were impervious; they had resolved not to report a single line of the banquet speeches, and desired that the tradesmen of Dudley, if they were not before aware of it, may now understand that reporters were unaccustomed to accept the honors usually accorded only to flunkeys and cabmen. The reporters had previously telegraphed their decision to the proprietors of the papers on which they were engaged, and the banquet was unreported, and the speeches are as completely lost as LIVY'S lost books.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A Newspaper Schism.

The *Opinion Nationale* states that a new schism has broken out among the writers of the *Journal des Débats*, M. SAINT-MARC-GIRARDIN separating himself from MM. MICHAEL CHEVALIER and BAUDRILLART on the question of Customs Reform. "But less favored than M. DE SACY and JOHN LEMOINNE," says the *Opinion*, "M. SAINT MARC GIRARDIN has not been allowed to publish in the *Débats* his protest against the economic principles in the triumph of which his colleagues have had so great a part. M SAINT MARC-GIRARDIN has therefore brought out a pamphlet of 30 pages, in which he combats what he calls the pernicious doctrine of the *Débats* on the tariff questions."

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Speech of General Pierce on England and European Affairs.

In the island of Nassau, on the 9th inst., a splendid dinner was given to the Colonial Secretary, Hon. C. R. NESBITT, who has just been appointed to another post, and is soon to leave the island. Among the guests present was Ex-President PIERCE, whose health was proposed, and who made in reply the following speech:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the compliment conveyed to me personally, by the sentiment which has just been announced; but I appreciate yet more highly the expression of friendly feelings in which you, Sir, (turning to the Attorney-Gen., and the friend on your right, (Hon. Mr. NESBITT,) who is the central object of this festival, have been pleased to indulge toward the country of which I am a citizen. It gratifies me particularly to find such sentiments prevalent in this island, where the sojourner finds so much to enjoy, and not more, it may justly be said, in the balmy, and at the same time bracing, atmosphere of its delightful climate—in the pleasant drives along the margin of this charming bay, or, further on, where the surf of the open sea breaks at your feet—and in the neatness which characterizes every avenue, than in the unostentatious and general hospitality of its population. I am glad also to participate in the fitting tribute which you render to a citizen, distinguished for his fidelity in the conduct of public affairs, and so long happily associated with your social enjoyments. [Loud cheers.]

The communication by steam now established between the Bahamas and the United States makes us neighbors; and, although we live under forms of government differing in some respects, let it never be forgotten that we are of the same strongly-marked race—members of the same family—inheriting alike peculiarities, not only physical, but mental and moral—and pledged alike to maintain in the face of the world civil and religious liberty, based upon the great principle of popular representation. [Cheers.]

We, I am sure, may well be proud of our lineage, and you, I think, need find little to regret, and nothing, I hope, to wound the pride of relationship, as you observe the growth, development and vigor of the off-shoot which, in three quarters of a century, has spread itself over a vast continent, and is now, conjointly with you, planting institutions of religion and civilization along the fertile territory and among the islands of the Pacific. Although our sails have met on every sea and in every port to which, at different epochs, remunerative commerce has invited enterprise and daring; although your possessions on the North American Continent lie contiguous to ours for so many hundred miles, yet for various reasons social intercourse had been comparatively limited until as late as 1851, when your great World's Fair seemed as it were in a day to throw wide open the door which such intercourse was destined thereafter uninterruptedly to flow. It would not be easy to estimate the beneficent results of this personal and social commingling. It has obliterated prejudices, corrected errors of judgment, established good understanding, and thus smoothed the way to permanent pacific relations, and to just international arrangements essential to the secure and prosperous prosecution of commerce. Thirty years ago, slighter causes than those which have too long exerted a disturbing influence in connection with Central American affairs, with which the distinguished diplomatist near me (Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY) is so familiar, and from whose conceded elevation of character, comprehensive grasp and large experience we may, I hope, look for speedy and satisfactory adjustment; slighter causes than those which, in 1857–8, created so much feeling upon the delicate question of the right of search, or visitation upon the high seas; slighter causes than those which recently sprung out of our supposed respective rights in one of the islands on the Pacific side—might have raised questions to be left for their solution to the arbitrament of arms. Now, such a resort scarcely falls within the range of possibility. If there have been in the past struggles leaving in their train animosity and rancor, the present generation is in no sense responsible for them, and it is time that "the dead past bury its dead." In a long succession of years of uninterrupted intercourse, our interests have become closely interlaced, and woe to him who would lightly mar with blood the fair fabric which in peace we have woven! [Enthusiastic cheers.] Every intelligent Englishman and every intelligent American knows that you cannot cut a thread in the woof of our onward career of prosperity without being weakened yourselves; and that we could not, if we would, diminish, to any appreciable extent, your resources without feeling at once the baleful results of our error and folly.

From our geographical position—from the character and habits of our people—and by the blessing of God—we are the two leading commercial nations of the earth. Inheriting the same blood—speaking the same language—and resting upon the same religious faith—what a weight of moral obligations presses upon us to exact at our hands, in circumstances of irritation such as must arise, mutual forbearance, and at all times kindly offices. Considerations of a lower order, suggestive of reciprocal comity and respect, are not less striking. We are the best, surest, and among the largest customers each of the other, and hence our monetary, not less than our commercial interests are firmly knit together. It will be for our interest, and for the security of religious and civil liberty everywhere, that Great Britain maintain the relative position of power and controlling influence which she has so long held among the nations. At all events she is our parent—our natural friend; and we, as we harden into mature manhood, will remember that we are her natural friend—and that we are so by ties stronger than any which treaties or international arrangements of interests or security made for the day, and with the day perhaps to perish, can ever establish. But nations are only aggregations of individuals, and subject to like influences. With the one as with the other, friendship, to be cherished and enduring, must be reciprocal and sincere—it does not admit of arrogance or officious intermeddling on either side.

In view of the present condition of affairs in Europe, we may certainly indulge together gratification and pride in the attitude which Great Britain assumes upon the deeply interesting question of Italian disenthralment. Her sagacity has discerned the true source of hope for the country which is the inheritor of Greek and Roman learning and the creator of Christian art. If there be no error in our late intelligence, she has resolved that the people of that land of genius and learning, poetry and song, science and art, shall henceforth be free from the incubus of foreign domination, whether of Austria or any other power. They are to mark their own new line of social progress, and to determine their own political position and relations; they are to determine for themselves the character of the institutions under which they will live; in a word, it is to be said of Italy, I hope, under a constitutional representative, conservative form of government, that, "whom the people will they put up, and whom the people will they put down."

Over that wondrous land—teeming with noblest memories and hallowed to every scholar—I think I discern through the mist and darkness the dawning of a glorious day in the spring of a new existence. If the present Emperor of the French did not accomplish, by his brief, vigorous and brilliant campaign, all for which sanguine hearts had hoped, he has undeniably done much, and in the right direction. Withdraw the gleam of foreign bayonets, and the unarmed people, who have been awed by their presence, will show you what they understand by liberty "from the Alps to the Adriatic." Remove the outward pressure which has crippled their genius, broken their spirits, paralyzed their energies and crushed their hopes, and they will, I firmly believe, accomplish the rest. The old spark of Italian fervor will rekindle again, and a reanimated race will wring civil and religious freedom from the unrelenting grasp of bigotry and despotism, by marching, if need be, straight to seize it through tempests of devouring fire. [Loud cheers.]

I can join cordially, gentlemen, in your aspirations for the continued peace and prosperity of the Mother Country. Washed, as is the central isle of civilization and power, on all sides by the waves of the Atlantic Ocean, and presenting the long line of iron-bound coast which we do to its dashing surge, may you and we ever be able to say of our respective countries—

"Sea and stormy air
Are the wide barriers of thy borders, where
Among thy gallant sons who love thee well,
Thou laugh'st at enemies."

In thus alluding to the peerless island, I do not forget the extent of your dominion; I do not fail to remember that it has been said, with almost literal truth, that the roll of your morning drum-beat encircles the globe with its unbroken reverberation. But, after all, there she is, self-poised in mid-ocean, the centre of guiding, controlling power—the heart whose every pulsation is felt in the remotest members of the realm. To her your hearts turn to-night, and will always turn with loyalty and pride. I justify that pride—I honor the loyalty, which springs to answer with life to the simple appeal, "England expects every man to do his duty." [Loud cheers.] I place the pride of one's country and self-sacrificing devotion to its rights, its honor, and its glory in the high niche of human virtues. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Permit me, in the indulgence of my sense of our community of interest and feeling, to express the hope that the flags of the two nations may, in coming time, never float, on sea or land, in defiance each of the other, and to propose the health of her Majesty your Queen. [Deafening cheers.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Condition of the Democracy in Pennsylvania—Their Preferences.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Monday, March 12, 1860.

The Democratic Convention lately held at Reading, in this State, was the most important and remarkable assemblage, as a State movement, that ever took place in this good old Commonwealth.

All the more substantial, intelligent, and leading men of the party from every quarter of the State came together, either as members of the body, or outside advisers and watchers over the great interests which were to be affected by its action. At no time before, and on no other occasion, was there ever seen so large a gathering of the staid, conservative, and really influential members of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania. The defeats they had suffered in two successive years, and the final and alarming nature of the struggle now at hand, seem to have aroused most thoroughly every slumbering member of the party into intense anxiety and the most effective action.

It would appear, from the different views taken abroad of the proceedings of this Convention, that the real feeling of the party in the State is widely misapprehended in many respects; and having a moment of leisure I have undertaken to sketch, for your excellent and liberal journal, some of the details of the proceedings, as well as to elucidate several matters which appear to be the subjects of doubt and difficulty in the minds of persons not familiar with the position of the Democratic Party of the State at this time.

The resolutions are really the reflex of the opinions of nine tenths of the Pennsylvania Democracy, notwithstanding President BUCHANAN and Judge BLACK have exerted themselves to the utmost in endeavoring to induce different conclusions. Tired of the eternal din as to the rights of Slavery in the Territories, our people have become quite satisfied to leave the question to the Courts, where in fact it must come at last; for even Judge DOUGLAS does not set up the action of a Territorial Legislature above the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States; and JOHN SHERMAN, himself, says he will submit to the fiat of the same tribunal, whenever it may be authoritatively declared. It was all in vain, therefore, that President BUCHANAN (for such is the fact) placed ROBERT TYLER at the head of the State Central Committee last year, in order that he might indoctrinate the people of the State with Virginia abstractions, reaching almost to a Slave code for the Territories; and had the distinguished author of "Ahasuerus" continued a year or two longer at the head of this Committee, the party in Pennsylvania would have sunk below a rallying point. The last heard of him was his pathetic letter to the late ratification meeting in Philadelphia, in which he holds on firmly to his mythical theories, and to the President and his Attorney-General. Like the struggling witch in the race of "Tam O'Shanter, he will probably be allowed to carry off in undisputed triumph as a suitable reward for his labors, these caudal appendages of a great party, which has at last reached the regions of safety and peace.

We have been sadly treated in Pennsylvania. The reckless shifts and time-serving expedients of FORNEY in 1856, were succeeded by the cold, selfish, heartless policy of the President in turning his back upon very many of his ablest and best friends; and then the reeking cup was made to overflow by a dose of Virginia abstractions at the hands of Dr. TYLER. The President, instead of selecting in our State for office, both at home and abroad, the sterling, reliable and really representative men of the party, dug up superannuated fossils in the field of Federalism, like CHANDLER, of the Neapolitan mission; or elevated old party hacks long since amply rewarded, like MCKIBBIN and SNOWDEN, of Philadelphia; or set up again spavined, broken-down politicians, like YOST, of Montgomery, whom he ought in common honesty to remove from the office of Marshal, for his shameful interference in the affairs of the late Democratic State Convention; or he has preferred to better men his own immediate tools and toadies, like STAMBAUGH, (now in Utah,) or GLANCY JONES, of the Austrian mission. Gods!—but some of you New-Yorkers must have been treated to a rich contrast, at the reception which I understood was given by the Collector of the Port to this same JONES, in common with that Prince of Kentuckians, PRESTON, (now at Madrid,) when they were about to sail on their respective missions. A friend of mine who was present, said he inwardly thanked Heaven, at the moment, he was not a Pennsylvanian, as he compared the stolid, unctuous, low-browed GLANCY, with face as blank and brassy as the metal buttons on the blue coat which ensurrounded him (now, doubtless, a part of his Austrian Court costume)—with the magnificent, polished, intellectual PRESTON, dressed and demeaning himself every way like a true, well-bred gentleman! We have hundreds of abler and better men than JONES in every county in the Commonwealth; and the President has disappointed, discouraged and demoralized the party by such selections, to an extent which it will take us years to recover from. BOWMAN, at Washington, is another instance.

But enough on this point: my present purpose belongs more immediately to the late Convention and its doings. I have said the resolutions in regard to the Slavery question accorded well with the views of the party in the State; and the same may be stated of the earnest declarations in favor of a revision of the tariff. It is generally understood that the Committee on Resolutions tabled one in favor of BRECKINRIDGE for the Presidency, and also one binding the delegates to Charleston to vote as a unit, or as "a *eunuch*," as one honest German (more than half satirically) termed it. How this will in the end result in reference to the vote for DOUGLAS, I honestly confess myself in doubt. He *may* have even at an early stage of the strife at Charleston, a majority in the Pennsylvania delegation! If so, he loses by this arrangement; for there are a number (all too many) of Government office holders in this delegation. The Philadelphia Custom-house and Post-office were understood to hold some thirteen votes in the Reading Convention. *A* BAKER'S *dozen!* Hence Col. J. B. BAKER, CHAMBERS M'KIBBEN and Postmaster BROWN are ticketed for Charleston, having not unnaturally selected themselves—the choice being made by the members from each Congressional District in the State, independently. In the same way two or three Government officials from other parts of the State will go to the Palmetto City. "The King will have his own." Nobody doubts but that these delegates will do what the President desires to have done. The most humiliating case of all, however, is that of Senator BIGLER. He wrote beforehand to delegates; then came himself in person to Reading, said that the President desired his election, and almost on bended knees begged himself into the position of Senatorial delegate. I write simply the truth! If time had been allowed, so that his position in the late Senatorial caucus, and the purport and ultimate object of the resolutions of that caucus, could have been discussed at Reading, I hazard nothing in saying that Senator BIGLER would have been sent back to Washington, with a very disagreeable and distressing insect inhabiting his acoustic organs. You will observe a fact of much significance in the adoption of only two—(the first and last of the series)—of the Senatorial caucus resolutions, by the Reading Committee, who, it is said, were urged to adopt or approve of them all. These only affirm the most simple and common doctrines of the Democratic Party, admitted and cherished everywhere; the disputed points, which have been cunningly brought forward to "beard the Douglas in his hall," were very quickly and properly turned over to "the Courts having jurisdiction" of the subject. Senator BIGLER failed in obtaining any indorsement of them.

I will here tell the whole bevy of Senatorial conspirators, (are they not?) that this heartless attempt to proscribe and prostrate the gallant Senator from Illinois, will only react upon their own fortunes; and the muttered curses of the last twelve months come back to rest upon their own roof-trees, with just, retributive vengeance. I have been, in years past, no special friend or admirer of Judge DOUGLAS; and there is much in his present views and surroundings that I would gladly change if in my power. But to see a Senate-full of Presidential aspirants all combine to break down one who is fully their peer—pursuing him in every form, and often when prostrate by disease;—and then, to observe also an Administration-full of similar aspirants, striking hands with the Senate in the same unequal warfare—a hundred against one—it is enough to rouse, and it *has* roused, the sympathy of a generous people all over the land, which will break forth at Charleston in unmistakable tones. DOUGLAS OR DEFEAT is the immediate and inevitable destiny of the Democratic party. You see and hear this not only among the hills of this old "keystone" of Democracy, but everywhere over the North. I am uttering no mere idle and factious declamation. The proposition I have stated is as plainly written in the chapter of unavoidable necessities as any other fiat of fate. And having seen it so written, (as many of them have already,) you will find the Pennsylvania delegation at Charleston very nearly a unit in favor of DOUGLAS. Even Senator BIGLER will not be "strong enough in the knees," (if he respects, as he professes to do, the voice of the majority,) to stand out of line."

But it is said the South will not submit. *Submit* to what? We ask no new platform, and we desire no new dogma interpolated into the Democratic creed. In 1856 we carried a common banner, and triumphed in a common cause. What is in the way of struggling again under the same flag; again triumphing in the same glorious cause? The leaders, I know, are seeking to present new issues for their own selfish purposes; and especially the patrician bevy in the Senate chamber. It would seem, that in order to crush a rival, they would, like Samson of old, drag down the very pillars of our political fabric itself. When I tell these Senatorial Samsons that the plain, disinterested Democracy of the Union—aye, of the *whole* Union—desire, and will accept no new plan or platform, narrower and more exclusive than the one we so proudly stood and triumphed on in 1856, I but simply echo the voice of the honest masses of common people to whom I belong. Extremists, too, as well as conspiring candidates, may rest assured that the Democratic masses of the country "seek no change, and, least of all, such change as they would bring us."

I have said nothing about our candidate for Governor, HENRY D FOSTER, since in regard to him nothing was doubtful or obscure. No one could have been more haply and yet fitly chosen. Some of our more enthusiastic people term it an inspiration! Now, if DOUGLAS shall be nominated at Charleston, no matter who may be the opposing candidate for the Presidency, Pennsylvania is just as sure to elect HENRY D. FOSTER in October next, as the day is to arrive. A triumph in October insures more than a victory in November. Our State Convention was united and harmonious beyond any past example—burying a vast amount of selfish aspirations beneath the altar of patriotism. Our delegates to the National Convention, no one doubts, will generally be governed by the same generous impulses that controlled the body from which they emanated. I have no fears of the result:—the path of duty in the present crisis is the path of safety to the Republic; and he must be poorly gifted, indeed, both in heart and perception, who falters now. X.

KENTUCKY.

The Irrepressible Conflict, as Recognized in Kentucky between the Douglas and Anti-Douglas wings of the Democracy—Edward Bates now Repudiated by Kentucky "Conservatives."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, March, 22, 1860.

The intestine Democratic war goes on. Our Buchaniers vow they will not be overpowered by the "Douglas squad." Headed by their ponderous chieftain, the "sound, conservative, cool-headed" Ex-Secretary, they will crush out and extirpate the treacherous and rebellious Douglasism on Kentucky soil. Talk of DOUGLAS for the Presidency! Why, he has not an earthly chance of nomination or election. His rejection at Charleston is a moral certainty. The national Democracy will there spurn him and his creed with as much emphasis as does Mr. CURRY of Alabama.

No man who does not regard African Slavery as a comprehensive and humanitarian, most beneficent and indispensable, stupendous and prodigious fact; recognized and especially favored by the fathers, and its security and permanence, indefinite increase and expansion provided for by the national Constitution; and to be for ever the vital and absorbing subject of national concern, protection and advancement, will have the shade of a shadow of a chance at Charleston. But JAMES GUTHRIE will do. He is the man to nominate. He would be equally acceptable in Louisiana and in Maine, and would be elected beyond a doubt!

Such bluster does not disconcert nor discourage our Douglasites. They stand their ground and swear they will not give it up to slaves of the Administration. They blow stiffly. They maintain the Douglas gale must sweep the Democratic South, as it has the Democratic North, or all is lost. Judge DOUGLAS and his friends everywhere will support the Charleston nominee, on whatever platform, as a choice of evils; but their support will be feeble, faint and unavailing, unless the Convention adopt his Popular Sovereignty plank. Throughout the canvass they will protest against any other. No Slave code! No Congressional protection of Slavery where the people don't want it! Perfect freedom for the people of State and Territory alike, and equally to adopt or reject, protect or prohibit it. That's the Douglas ground; and the only one on which the Democratic masses can stand united and invincible. The *Democrat* this morning reiterates for the thousandth time that "*Whenever the Democratic Party shall resolve to use the power of the Federal Government to make Slave States in spite of the people of the Territories, then the union of Northern and Southern Democrats is at an end.*"

If either wing becomes sectional—if the Southern take up the wild and worthless dogma of Brown and Davis, Clay, Iverson, Curry & Co.—the party will fall, to rise no more. If the Convention act wisely, they will nominate DOUGLAS, on his platform, as the most national, independent and available candidate the Democracy can now submit to the country. Throw him and his overboard, and the Fates will avenge him.

A word about EDWARD BATES' standing among the Kentucky Opposition leaders since his letter of the 17th. They are quick to repudiate him, and so far on this account: that he shows himself a flat-footed, straight-laced "Republican," who, as the Federal Executive, would aim to direct the spirit and policy of the Government against Slavery's extension and for its restriction, instead of holding an impartial and neutral position, opposed either to its expansion or its exclusion anywhere by Federal power and influence. They had presumed, supposed and understood he was still the same "Old Line Whig" he used to be when his favorites were men like Mr. CLAY, Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. FILLMORE. Those statesmen, they say, never made their Anti-Slavery opinions a basis or element of their public, party action, and always frowned upon the intrusion of the subject, by the South or the North, into national politics. Yet Judge BATES all at once avows himself a Republican, an Anti Slavery partisan, positively hostile to Slavery's spread—who, as President, for the promotion of such party ends, would bring to bear every Executive appliance! These Kentucky Oppositionists at present profess as their creed, total impartiality, complete neutrality, no more Federal action or Federal policy for Slavery or against Slavery; and, therefore, they herein condemn and reject the Hon. EDWARD BATES of to-day. PONTIAC.

Medical and Surgical Intelligence.

To the resignation of Dr. GREEN, late Professor of Theory and Practice in the New-York Medical College, we learn is to be added that of Professors PEASLEE and FLINT. Drs. CARNOCHAN, DAVIS and DORSMUS remain, and will, it is supposed, speedily constitute a new Board by supplying these vacancies, and forming several new Assistant Professorships on collateral and special subjects. Several gentlemen are spoken of as successors to the various honorable responsible situations.

The Buffalo *Medical Journal* has been united with the *American Medical Monthly*, published in this City, which will hereafter contain 80 pages instead of 64, and will be edited by Drs. DOUGLAS and FLINT in connection. Dr. F. takes this course, because the publisher of the *Journal* persisted in publishing quack advertisements against his wish. The *American Monthly*, which has already achieved a high reputation with the profession, will be still further strengthened by this change.

The medical profession have manifested commendable zeal in keeping up the interest in the church for the Deaf and Dumb, (corner of Eighteenth-street and Fifth-avenue,) by volunteering a course of lectures upon subjects of general importance. They have been attended by goodly numbers, and interpreted by the pastor, Dr. GALLAUDET, into sign language, for the benefit of the deaf mutes, who formed a half of the audience. The lecturers thus far have been Drs. DOREMUS, J. H. CLARK, CHAS. BUDD, BRONSON, and they are to be followed, we understand, by Dr. I. H. CLARK, (on the ear,) Dr. A. K. GARDNER, PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., and others.

It may be interesting to some to learn that the case of tumor, of a doubtful nature, which many professional men saw at the Broadway Hospital, and subsequently at the Bellevue Hospital, has developed itself as an aneurism.

Dr. JOHN O'REILLY'S generous offer of two prizes of $250 each for the best essays on the nervous system, has met with the general approbation which it deserves. Such laudable enthusiasm is not only rare, but in the annals of this country unprecedented.

The Academy of Medicine have commenced publishing their proceedings in the form of a bulletin, probably of irregular issue. This is done by the Council, yet we perceive marked evidence that the columns of the TIMES have furnished no little of the material of the present issue.

We notice on the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway a most dangerous iron fence covered with sharp spikes. It was doubtless intended by the careful owner of the store to keep his plate glass windows from accident. But should a wayfarer slip on the ice, a bit of orange-peel or anything of the kind, the fall upon them might easily cause death or very serious injury and deformity. We imagine such construction is illegal, and we call the attention of the proper authorities to it as a matter of humanity.

The passers-by were very much astonished to see a cart of the Consolidated Stage Company at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, filled with straw, and into which was carefully lifted a poor horse that had fallen and injured himself so as to be unable to rise. The docility of the horse, who never moved during the whole operation, was astonishing, inasmuch as he never could have heard of any such remarkable humanity having ever occurred before. This treatment is the more noticeable from the general want of ordinary feeling for these poor overworked animals on the part of the drivers. We wish that the society for the prosecution of cruelty to animals, if there be any such in existence in New York, would give this matter their special attention. The actual torture inflicted on a poor beast a few Sundays since, corner Fourth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, would only be appropriate among Indians. This was done in spite of our urgent remonstrance with the argument that it could not do any hurt, that the horse must die. We could not refrain from telling the man that when he came to be upon his own death-bed, a like torture would only be retributive justice.

Switzerland's Position in the Savoy Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "regular correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*," in his rather hasty comments on the late Imperial speech, as contained in his letter of the 7th of March, does injustice, it seems to me, both to LOUIS NAPOLEON and to Switzerland; to the former in attributing to him views which I believe not to be his; to the latter in representing her in a false and almost ridiculous position. Allow me to rectify those views before the American public, who I trust takes a sincere interest in the fate of her sister Republic on the other side of the water.

The Emperor, says "the Paris correspondent," "is bent upon purifying his policy, regardless of the clamor raised by Switzerland; he does not feel in a mood to share with over-cautious and selfish neutrals the fruits purchased with France's blood and treasures."

Now, Switzerland does not clamor; but feeling the heavy responsibility of the neutrality imposed upon her by the whole of Europe, including France herself, and its great value for the maintenance of her independence, she does ask, simply, quietly and very logically, that France, or rather her Emperor, should apply in her behalf the principle so loudly appealed to, so warmly and justly advocated to justify the annexation of Savoy, the principle of natural, topographical boundaries, of mountain slopes—to France the French slopes of the Alps—to Switzerland the Swiss slopes. She asks, therefore, in case of a territorial rearrangement that the neutralized provinces of Chablais, Faucigny and Carouge, indispensable to a condition of strict and honest neutrality, should be annexed to her territory. These slopes are so entirely and exclusively Swiss, that they would be separated from France by the Mount Blanc and the prolongation of its chain mountains, impassible except to chamois, chamois-hunters, and perchance a stray French custom-house detective. Their trade of importation and exportation, spite of a high tariff, is entirely with Switzerland, and they, in virtue of treaties of a not very old date, were never to be alienated by the Sovereigns of Savoy, except in favor of Switzerland; and last, but not least, in case of their incorporation to Switzerland, their financial condition would be immensely improved, since, as Swiss, they would pay of direct and indirect taxes only as 1, as Sardinians 2¾, and as French about 4¼,—a sliding scale the contemplation of which is not likely to throw them into the arms of France. If to all the above causes, physical, political and financial, I add the well known good will and friendly feelings of the Emperor, personally, toward Switzerland, and the certainty that this timely concession would diminish the opposition of the other European Powers to his policy of annexation, I have arrived at a conclusion diametrically the opposite of the one given by the Paris correspondent of the *Courier*, and am convinced that the Emperor will yield to Switzerland her reasonable demands, because in so doing he will act for the real interest of both France and SWITZERLAND.

The United States Squadron on the Coast of Africa.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the letter from the Coast of Africa, in your paper of the 17th inst., there are a number of assertions which are inaccurate, which I feel it my duty to correct.

First, as regards "the vessels of the African squadron spending an unusual time at Madeira, Cape Verde and Canary Islands." During the time that I was on the Coast of Africa the only vessels that had been to Madeira were the *Constellation*, (flag-ship,) in order to relieve the old flag-ship *Cumberland*, and the *Portsmouth*, which went there to report her arrival on the station, and to receive the orders and instructions of the Flag Officer. No vessel at all has been to the Canaries; and of course every vessel has been to the Cape Verdes. The steamers had to stop there for coal, and the other vessels for stores, as both our coal dépôt and (until very recently) our storehouse are on those Islands.

The idea of calling them, the Cape Verdes, a pleasant resort, is simply ridiculous, as anybody who has ever studied geography, or has been there, must know. I don't mean to say that vessels will not go there, because it is essential to the health of the squadron to allow the sailors "liberty" at least once a year. If they were given "liberty" on the Coast, in six months there would not be a well man in the squadron. And further, both the English and French ships go to St. Helena, or some of the other islands, to recruit. As regards the English, I have it from the mouth of an English Naval Officer whom I met while on the Coast.

Secondly, as regards "Southern feelings influencing officers in the capture of slavers." While on the coast, I was in two different ships, both commanded by Southern Captains, and I do not believe that any officers could have displayed more zeal or have been more anxious to capture slavers than they were. One of them, the Flag-ship, captured a slaver, which was sent to the United States, and I was one of the officers in charge of her.

Finally, "The activity of the Squadron." During my stay on the coast, no vessel had been in any one port *three weeks* at a time, and it is a subject of general remark that the African Squadron has never been so actively employed. The only things wanting on the coast are *more small steamers of light draught.*

I make these statements in justice to myself as an officer of that Squadron, and to the officers out there who have been so assailed during their absence.

In conclusion, I have to state that I expect to sail from Boston by the latter part of this week, or the beginning of next, and that if anybody wishes to object to or deny anything I have said, I hope he will do it in time to allow me to reply.

I am, your obedient servant,
N. H. FARQUHAR, U. S. N.

Execution of John Crimmins.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is the week appointed for the execution of JOHN CRIMMINS, for causing the death of MCNARA, which resulted from an affray, in which the latter was the first aggressor. The circumstances must be fresh in the recollection of your readers. MCNARA had traduced CRIMMINS' wife, and vilified her in the most shameful manner, and had threatened violence towards CRIMMINS himself. On the occasion which resulted so fatally, MCNARA had called upon CRIMMINS, entered his house, and tried, in every conceivable way, to provoke him into a fight. CRIMMINS ordered him out of his premises, and on his refusal to leave an altercation sprang up, when CRIMMINS, aggravated and exasperated to a degree that almost maddened him, pursued MCNARA and inflicted stabs that caused his death. Under the circumstances the jury brought in a verdict of murder, accompanied with a unanimous recommendation to mercy.

The jurors have since joined in a petition to the Governor to commute the unfortunate man's sentence to imprisonment for life, and CRIMMINS' friends have united in the application. It is to be hoped that the Governor will regard this as a fitting case for the exercise of Executive clemency, inasmuch as it was fully shown upon the trial that MCNARA was a coarse brutal man, of violent passions, who provoked the death that ensued; whereas CRIMMINS was proved to have been a harmless, inoffensive man, who felt that he was only vindicating his wife's outraged honor. I regard this as eminently a case where the Governor can exert his prerogative and spare the man's life. At any rate, I hope the Governor will respite the execution until after the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, to afford his friends an opportunity to move for a new trial, it being said that much new evidence has been discovered since the former trial, favorably affecting the prisoner's case. EQUITAS.

Equal Rights.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the copy of the Proxy bill, published in the TIMES to-day, that it confers very unequal privileges in one of its provisions. It allows all members who are so fortunate as to live in the country the right to vote by proxy, but debars those who happen to live within ten miles of the location of any of the societies affected by it.

Why this distinction? Is it not invidious, not to say unjust? Could a Republican Legislature, whose corner-stone is the broad platform of equal rights to all, consistently pass such a measure? If there is any justice in giving this privilege to *any* members, why not give it *to all?* Does it not give every advantage to members from the country, who can thus be represented without any inconvenience, expense, or loss of time; all of which would be required of members living within ten miles, not to speak of the impossibility of finding any building to accommodate all of the latter who are required to be present in person? Supposing there should be a prolonged business meeting of any of these societies, would not this provision be most offensive against the City members?

If this bill is to pass, let it be based on principle, and let its privileges be given *equally to all.* Let there be no *special legislation* against City or country. As at present constituted, the bill seems much more designed to *punish* a portion of the members of these societies, than to *protect* the rights of all.

A CITY REPUBLICAN

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow us to correct in your valuable journal an error made by the Messrs. J. & F. E. HOWE, of New-York City, in a late advertisement, in which they state that they received the first premium at the New-York State Fair of 1859, on Platform Scales. Without comment on this misrepresentation, we would state that we contested at the above Fair, and were unanimously awarded the first premium, the Messrs. Howe competing. Since the introduction of our scales we have taken first-class premiums. We are, therefore, unwilling that the public, especially those that know of our Scale, should be thus misinformed. Very truly yours,

SAMPSON, TIBBITS & CO.,
Scale Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

President Woolsey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I deem it an act of justice, due to President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, that I should correct a statement in the NEW YORK TIMES, and New-York *Tribune*, of March 21, that, "when asked to offer prayer at the Union-Saving (meaning Union Meeting) in New Haven," he declared that "he did not care enough about the Union to pray for it."

The invitation alluded to above was communicated to President WOOLSEY by me in person. It was declined, but with no such reason assigned as that above named, nor was such a sentiment expressed by him.

You will confer a favor on me by publishing the above. Respectfully, CHAS. L. CHAPLAIN.
NEW-HAVEN, Friday, March 23, 1860.

OBITUARY.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST TO THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.—Mr. William Easton, for many years a large dealer in furniture, in Charleston, died in that city, March 23, bequeathing a property of nearly $2,000,000 to the city, for the establishment of a Hospital for old and infirm persons. The bequest is subject to the life-interest of his widow, but on her death reverts to the city, with the proviso that eight acres of land be given by the city for the erection of cottages to be attached to the Hospital; each cottage "to have a small garden, to busy the occupant." The will of Mr. Easton makes the following provisions: "It is my wish and will that the whole fund shall go to the City of Charleston, for the following purposes and upon the following provisions: To build up *a hospital for old and infirm persons*; none must be admitted under the age of (45) forty-five years, unless in case of some great infirmity, some lameness, some physical infirmity. I entirely exclude lunacy from the said hospital. It is more for to make old age comfortable than for anything else. The necessary qualifications for entrance must be poverty; a good honest character; the parties must be decent, and the gift of the places must be invested in the hands of twelve Trustees, chosen by Council; and the said Trustees, together with the Mayor of the city, shall determine whether they are proper persons for the charity. There shall always remain in the gift of any of my family, if any be alive, six gifts for six individuals."

The death of Francis W. R. Emery, Esq., at Glasgow, Scotland, on the 25th of February, is announced. Mr. Emery was formerly well known in Boston, having been the builder of Music Hall, and many of the tasteful residences of Chester-square and other streets of that section. He was 55 years of age.

Prof. Charles Frick, a member of the Faculty of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, died at Baltimore, March 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hartford *Press* says that the reasons for the "mysterious disappearance" of Mr. S. D. Northway, of Norwalk, Conn., are beginning to appear. The company of which he has been manager has made a statement, and claim that Mr. N. is a defaulter to the amount of $8,000. Including this claim to their assets, the company show a surplus of only $4,000. It is thought by his friends that a knowledge of the financial condition of the company and a fear of exposure of his own agency in producing it, may have occasioned partial insanity, or a feigned insanity. At the instance of family friends a gentleman has gone to Kansas to find Mr. Northway and bring him back.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, March 24, says: "The case of James Miller and George W. Rhell, *alias* Wash. Eddis, charged with the murder of Henry Gueker, was given to the jury last evening. This morning, they returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree as to James Miller, and guilty of murder in the second degree as to Rhell, or Eddis. Miller, throughout the trial and after the rendition of the verdict, maintained a perfectly unmoved countenance, while Eddis betrayed considerable nervousness, and after the verdict had been announced, he cast a relieved look towards his companion in the other end of the dock."

City Marshal Kelley, of Charlestown, Mass., last week arrested, on suspicion of being an impostor, a man who pretended to be deaf and dumb. His arrest was accomplished through information furnished by a gentleman of whom this man, by means of false papers and representations, obtained a donation. Upon being taken to the Station-house his tongue became suddenly loosened, and he demanded why he was arrested, and appeared to feel quite indignant at the treatment he received. Upon searching him a number of letters were found in his possession, purporting to be from several clergymen of New-York and Massachusetts.

A farmer named Robert Patterson, living near Geneva, N. Y., has been arrested for robbing one Fulton of $2,000. Mr. Fulton held a mortgage upon Patterson's farm, and called to receive from him the amount stated, being the balance due on the mortgage. During Fulton's stay at the farm-house, his horse was poisoned, and he was compelled to remain over night. In the night his room was entered, and the $2,000 stolen, with two watches. Patterson was arrested, and $1,500 of the money recovered.

A great excitement has been occasioned at Londonderry, N. H., by the discovery of a large amount of stolen property in the barn of one Clark. The Manchester *American* says: "It seems that our traders of every class have been plundered to a greater or less extent, and although many valuable articles of almost every kind of goods, amounting to several hundred dollars, have and will be restored to their owners, yet as this shop-lifting business has been going on for more than a year and much of the stolen property having been disposed of, it will never be found.

A movement has been started in Philadelphia for the organization of a self-sustaining institution for homeless and outcast females, in which they can be employed and instructed in a progressive system of horticulture. The plan has been designed by Miss Emma Hardinge, the lecturer, who has announced her intention of giving her services in every town she visits in the Union, for the purpose of collecting funds for this object.

A case of mistaken identity occurred at Baltimore last week. Mr. Wm. S. Bagby was arrested on a charge of fraudulently obtaining from the State Bank in Savannah, on a number of forged Alabama planters' drafts on their factors in Mobile, discounts to the amount of $21,000. The gentleman proves to be a very respectable resident of Macon, who was wrongly arrested, not having been in Savannah on the day the fraud was committed.

The survey of the route for the proposed Ottawa Ship Canal has been completed, and the report of the Surveyor, Mr. Clarke, laid before Parliament. The estimated cost of the Canal is $12,000,000, a sum believed to be too small. The project contemplates a navigable route for large vessels between the St. Lawrence and Lake Huron, by the way of the River Ottawa and its tributaries, the Matewan, Lake Nipissing and French River.

The German Society of Philadelphia is nearly one hundred years of age, and now has a membership of over three hundred. The money raised by the initiation of members and yearly dues is appropriated to the enlargement of their library, which now contains over 14,000 volumes, half in the German language, and aiding poor Germans, on their arrival in this country.

The Rochester *Union* says: "Mrs. Gilbert, of Yates, Orleans County, who disappeared so mysteriously and who was found at Suspension Bridge, stopped near Medina with a relative, and alleged as a cause for her unwillingness to return that the children did not treat her kindly. On the night that she left home she walked eighteen miles, and stopped in Hartland.

The Winona (Minn.) *Democrat*, March 19, says there are in store in the towns on the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, in Minnesota, the following amount of grain: Wheat, 354,000 bushels; oats, 3[illegible]8,600 bushels; besides thousands of bushels of corn, barley, rye and potatoes; also several thousand barrels of pork, lard, and flour, and large quantities of other produce.

Owing to a recent reduction of the Swiss postage on newspapers conveyed in the Bremen mails between the United and Switzerland to one cent for a single paper not exceeding three ounces in weight, the combined rate of postage on the same between this country and Switzerland, by *Bremen mail*, will be four cents, prepayment required.

William D. Walker, who was three years ago tried in Boston for an assault with intent to kill one Hall, of New-York, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State Prison, has been pardoned by Gov. Banks, at the solicitations and representations of Judge Bishop, before whom the case was tried, and of the District Attorney.

A meeting of iron manufacturers has been held in Philadelphia to support the bill introduced into the National House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, proposing to substitute specific for ad valorem duties upon foreign iron and other articles imported into the United States.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Massachusetts pays more postage, has more newspapers and journals than any State of the same size in the Union. One-fifth of the entire sum raised by taxation for public schools in the United States is paid by this Commonwealth."

Capt. Roberts, of schooner *Shawmut*, at Boston, from Frankfort, states that when off Nahant, was in collision with schooner *Florida*, and while in contact Mr. George Pratt, of Boston, a passenger, was knocked overboard, and although a boat was immediately sent to aid him, his body could not be found.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, from New-York, on entering the harbor of Portland, March 22, accidentally ran into an unknown fishing-schooner, bound out, sinking her instantly. One man, named Isaac Brown, of Bremen, was lost.

Elias Taylor, a resident of Tinton Falls, Monmouth County, N. J., was missed election night, and his body subsequently found in the mill-stream at that place. He is supposed to have fallen into the stream while under the influence of liquor.

A new style of steam-car for city railways has been tried in Philadelphia. The experiment was regarded as a success, the car making its trips in fifteen minutes' less time than cars drawn by horses over the same route.

The loss by the fire at Jamaica, L. I., on the 20th March, was $12,000, on which there was an insurance of $6,200 in New-York and Brooklyn Companies.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 29, at 12½ o'clock at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

40 shs. Butch & Drov's Bk.
30 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.
20 shs. Humboldt Ins.
20 shs. U. S. Fire Ins.
2 shs. Am. Steel Spg. Co.
15 shs. City Ins.
10 shs. Anchor Ins.
200 shs. Am. Guano Co.
40 shs. N.Y. Cons. Stg. Co.
60 shs. Hope Ins.
40 shs. Merchants' Ins.
20 shs. Mex'n Pacific Co.
200 shs. Tar & White R. R.
50 shs. Manf. & Mer. Bk.
15 shs Hanover Bank.
50 shs. Hamilton Ins.
10 shs. Commonwealth Ins.
10 shs. Gt. Western Ins.
50 shs. Eagle Ins.
20 shs. Kings Co. Ins.
40 shs. Artisans' Ins.
10 shs. Knickerb'r Ins.
20 shs. Lamar Ins.
100 shs Jefferson Ins.
50 shs. Knick'r Stage Co.
100 shs. Overl'd Mail Co.
$5,000 Treverton Coal and R. 1st m'g 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Racine and Wis. 1st mtg. 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, April 2. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock-Broker.
No 52 William st., near Wall.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

SHIP PANAMA AT AUCTION.

L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors, the splendid New-York built live oak, iron strapped, coppered and extra copper fastened ship PANAMA, Case, master, as she arrived from China. This very superior ship, built in 1853, by Thomas Collyer, is noted for her beauty of model and great speed; has had within the past six months entirely new masts spars, rigging and sails, and is now in complete order for sea. The ship is 1,139 tons register, carries 1 590 tons California cargo, 1,820 tons China cargo, 1,060 tons dead weight. Inventory at auction room. The ship lies at Pier No 17 East River, in fine order, and is worthy of attention, as she will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NO. 410 BROADWAY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. E. Mather, Esq., Referee, the valuable lot known as No. 410 Broadway, east side, 107 feet 6 inches north of Walker-st., running through to Courtlandt Alley. Lot 28 feet 10 inches in width in front and rear, and 175 feet in depth.

The premises will be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for 21 years from May 1, 1843.

The lessee may remove the buildings on said lot within ten days after the expiration of the lease.

For further particulars see legal advertisement in *Evening Post*.

A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for a term of years.

For full particulars apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., and maps to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.
Messrs. SMITH & WOODWARD,
Attorneys, No 74 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RARE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 88 9th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of oak, rosewood and mahogany furniture, modern and antique, elaborately carved and finished in superior style; sofas, chairs, centre tables, armoir à glace bedsteads, &c., of Paris manufacture; consol from Florence, one 400 years old, probably unequaled in the City; banquets, of nearly equal antiquity; buffets, richly carved Elizabethan chairs; cabinet, inlaid with tortoise shell; tables de nuit; parlor organ, by Alexander, of Paris; mantel and oval mirrors, elegantly carved extension dining table, &c.; Roman, Etruscan and Florentine vases, some of which were purchased in Paris, at the auction of Louis Philippe; a very costly bronze and Sienna mantel clock, with rich bronze relief, candelabra, &c., together with rarely equaled paintings, collected by the owner during his residence in Europe, among which are a superb copy, by Billet, of the celebrated Soult picture by Murillo of the Immaculate Conception; a fruit and flower piece, by Cnereile; a portrait of Franklin, from an original (now lost) by Greutze; and many other elaborate and exquisitely finished originals and copies by noted ancient and modern artists, of rare merit and value; also, statuary, mosaics, &c. The furniture may be seen the day before the sale upon permits from the auctioneer, at their office, No. 3 Pine st., where catalogues can also be obtained.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV., HOUSTON, WASHINGTON AND LEROY STS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of property to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY—Valuable lot No. 410 28.10x175 feet.
FOURTH OR PARK AVENUE—Marble front house S. E. corner 36th st.
HOUSTON STREET—Nos. 275, 277 279, 281.
WASHINGTON AND LEROY STREETS—Valuable property N. E. corner.
EAST TWENTY NINTH-STREET—1 lot, (20x54,) near Lexington-av.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, OF VALUABLE LOT ON BEEKMAN-STREET, NEAR WILLIAM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 3, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of JOHN S. WINTHROP, Executor of Simeon Henry Remsen, deceased:

BEEKMAN-STREET—The valuable lot south side of Beekman-st., between William and Gold, known as No. 51. Said lot is 24 feet 4 inches front on Beekman st., 24 feet 1 inch rear, 60 feet 11 inches on the west side, and 66 feet 3 inches on the east. 70 per cent can remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years.

Maps and further particulars at the office, 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer

DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 73 AND 75 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange the two 3-story, high-stoop brick houses and lots, Nos 73 and 75 West 21st-st., north side, 175 feet west of 6th-av. The houses are each 25x57 feet on parlor floor, and 25x45 on second and third floors and are furnished with hot and cold water on each story, furnace, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. Counter cellars cemented. Lots each 25x98 9. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FIFTY NINTH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of John M. Bradhurst and others, four valuable lots on the southerly side of 59th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 1st-av., being each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 4 inches in depth be the same more or less. Terms at sale. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MARCH 29, AT 10 1-2 o'clock at salesroom No. 33 Nassau st., for convenience of trade, W. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell a stock of Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c (part in bond) belonging to Messrs. Walby, Dodd & Co., relinquishing business, who have authorized us to sell them without regard to prices. Most of the stock is of very fine quality, and presents a good opportunity to private buyers to replenish their cellars. The goods in bond will be sold duty paid or unpaid, as desired, viz: One eighths of Otard Dupuy & Co. Vine Growers Company of Cognac, Bisquith Triroche & Co.; Jas. Hennessy, do., in cases and demijohns Madeiras. Ports, pale, brown and golden Sherries, Jamaica and Grenada Rum, Irish, Scotch, Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies; Gin, Champagnes, Absynthe, &c; also, 150,000 very fine Havana Cigars, imported by them from the best houses in Havana, consisting of marketable goods only, and warranted in prime condition of favorite brands, viz: La Empress Eugenia, Zarzuela, Paul Morphy, Concha, El Peru, La Piccolomini, La Maruca, Millar Communes and others, put up in 10th boxes; also, about 41,000 Matanzas Cigars, consisting of Londres, Conchas, Trabucas and La Normas. Also, a beer pump and four counters.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON SECOND AND FOURTH AVS., 28TH AND 56TH STS.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell, at auction, TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 28TH-ST.—Two and a half story frame cottage (with workshop in rear) and lot, No. 87 West, between 6th and 7th avs. The house contains gas, Croton, &c.; lot 23.9x½ block.
ON 56TH-ST.—Two lots, north side, 115 feet west of Lexington-av.
ON 2D-AV.—One lot, west side, 49 4½ south of 40th st., 24.1½x100.
ON 4TH-AV.—Three lots, east side 25 feet north of 70th-st., 25x80 feet.
Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, March 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 71 William-st., an extensive assortment of English, German and American hardware; also table cutlery, fine pocket knives and scissors, in dozens; also carpenters' and coopers' tools, from the Rochester Tool Works; also globe and square lanterns, swing twine, C. N. brick trowels web saws blue-back do., Atwood's sledge and stone hammers, shoe tacks, &c.; also 360 M G. percussion caps; also 14 high cost fine double-barrel English guns, &c Terms cash—current money.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 29 and 30 at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, among which will be found the works of W. H. Beard, Sonntag, G. H. Durrie, J. G. Thom, Wm. Hart, Perkins, Carter, Brewerton, W. M. Brown, G. W. Varnold, Tilemans, Michaud, Baulieu, Richards, Wilson, Guilis, Romano, Schalben, Perkins, and others of celebrity.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—W. B. WESTCOTT & CO will sell on FRIDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire beautiful furniture contained in the private residence No. 153 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is replete with every elegance in rich and costly rosewood furniture, marble and bronze statuary, elegant piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, oil-paintings, &c., all first-class, and to be peremptorily sold—rain or shine. Parlors, chambers, dining-rooms, &c., fully furnished in rosewood and oak, rich china, silver ware, &c.

J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office No. 5 Great Jones-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF Mrs. Belley, No. 68 West 11th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., commencing THIS DAY (Thursday,) March 29, at 10½ o'clock, drawing-room curtains, solid rosewood piano forte, full 7 octave. City makers, Canterbury and stool, two rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in crimson satin, brocade, etegeres, bookcase, escritoires, lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, dining-room and chamber furniture of all kinds. Also, basement and kitchen furniture of every description. Sale positive.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 55 Beekman-st., prime fresh goods. Also, 60 cases boots and shoes partially damaged.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 303 Canal-st. in continuation of the day's sale, the balance of the large extensive stock of the mantilla and millinery store, by order of Molyneux Bell, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office 5 Cooper Institute.

GENUINE SALE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL sell at public aution on FRIDAY (to-morrow) MORNING, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st. between Broadway and University-place, all the contents of the house, embracing a large and varied assortment of first-class rosewood and other houshhold furniture, in good order, as rosewood suites, centre and other tables, fine carpets, pier glass, valuable oil-paintings, superb decorations, and a large quantity of kitchen furniture, wherewith the sale will commence. We refrain from giving a minute description of the goods in this sale, regarding the practice as useless, and often grossly deceptive, but will assure buyers that the above is a genuine sale, well worthy their attention, where they will find an unsurpassed assortment, comprising everything necessary to genteel housekeeping, and will not be disappointed if they attend, either in the quantity or quality of the goods offered, or in receiving just and honorable treatment from the auctioneer. N. B.—Purchasers at our last sale at No. 21 who did not settle their bills, are requested to do so at once, or their goods will be resold.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Mirrors, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Parlor Suites, Lace Curtains, Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture of every description. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 192 East 20th-st., near 2d av., the entire rich furniture of the house, comprising every article of basement, dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, throughout the house, such as velvet carpets, lace curtains, parlor suites in rosewood, silver plated and China ware, pure hair mattresses, with bedding, &c. Catalogues early in the morning.

N. B.—The furniture was made by Hutchings and is in good order.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, MARCH 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No 35 Nassau-st.—Isabella and Catawba Grapevines—800 five year old Isabella and Catawba Grapevines—strong, healthy plants—will bear the year after planting. Also, from 500 to 1,000 one, two, and three-year old—all from the Richmond Hill vineyard, in splendid order. Also, a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale, comprising a general assortment of household furniture, three mahogany pianos, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c. Also the stock of a drug store, comprising show-cases, drawers, labelled bottles, scales, drugs, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD WILL sell on MONDAY, April 2, 1860 at 10 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway the whole of the stock, consisting of diamonds, watches, fine jewelry, silver and plated ware, &c. W. T. GRAFF, Assignee of Dempsey & Fargis.

W. H. RADFORD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 A. M., at No. 86 Morton-st., household furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of good, substantial furniture, oil-paintings, engravings, mantel ornaments, &c., to be sold without reserve.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., the balance of the household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, wardrobes, chamber suites, wash stands, etageres, chairs rockers &c &c. Sale peremptory; goods to be immediately removed. J. W. HUNT will remove on Saturday, March 31, to No. 144 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26. 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. 4 10 P. M. Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. Baggage checked for Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and 1 to 2:40 P. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2 North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 4:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c. *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New York.

Leave Red Bank.	Leave New-York.
Tuesday, M'ch 27. 8 A M	Tuesday, M'ch 27 12 M.
Wed'day, M'ch 28. 8 A. M.	Wed'day, M'ch 28. 12½ P M.
Thursday, M'ch 29. 8½ A. M.	Thursday, M'ch 29..1 P. M.
Friday, March 30. 9½ A. M.	Friday, March 30..2 P.M.
Saturday, M'ch 31. 10½ A M	Saturday, M'ch 31. 3 P. M.
Monday, April 2. 6½ A M	Monday, April 2. 3½ P.M.

Stages connect at Red Bank for the above places.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M., Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M., North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., are $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

TO SAN FRANCISCO IN EIGHT DAYS
BY
THE CENTRAL OVERLAND CALIFORNIA
AND
PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS COMPANY.

The first courier of the Pony Express will leave the Missouri River on TUESDAY, April 3 at 5 o'clock P. M., and will run regularly weekly thereafter, carrying a Letter mail only. The point of departure on the Missouri River will be in telegraphic connection with the East, and will be announced in due time.

Telegraph messages from all parts of the United States and Canada, in connection with the point of departure will be received up to 5 o'clock P. M. of the day of leaving and transmitted over the Placerville and St Joseph telegraph wire to San Francisco and intermediate points by the connecting express in eight days.

The letter mail will be delivered in San Francisco in ten days from the departure of the Express.

The Express passes through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger Great Salt Lake City Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento. Letters for Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia the Pacific Mexican ports, Russian Possessions Sandwich Islands, China, Japan and India will be mailed in San Francisco.

Special Messengers, bearers of letters to connect with the Express of the 3d of April, will receive communications for the courier of that day, at No 481 10th-st., Washington City, up to 2:45 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 30; and in New-York at the office of J B SIMPSON, Room No 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-st, up to 6:30 A. M. of 31st March.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at the above places and agents of the Company.
WM H RUSSELL, President.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas March, 1860.
Office in New-York—J. B. SIMPSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents St. Louis.
H J SPAULDING, Agent, Chicago.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO., NO. 72 BROADWAY.
PACKAGE EXPRESS—twice every week for all parts of Europe *via* Liverpool also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.
Purchases made at easy commission and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co., Proprietors.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 48 and 50 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and Bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

A CHAMBER SUITE OF THE CELEBRATED Eagle enameled furniture, in all styles designs and colors, from $25 upwards. Manufactory No. 534 Broadway, near Laura Keene's. The best enameled furniture manufactured. Please order now for Spring delivery.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured by W. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock A. M, from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 31st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $100.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR CHARLESTON AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi Weekly United States Mail Side Wheel Steamship Line—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75, Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22 and places in Florida. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75 Mobile $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon $21; Augusta $17 50 including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt M. S. WOODHULL will leave on SATURDAY, March 31, at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New Orleans $39 75, Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on or about the 3d of March, 30th March, and 27th of April—that is on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

EUROPE.—A WELL-EDUCATED PERSON wishes to make an engagement with a party going abroad this Spring, to instruct and attend to children or a lady; speaks English, French and German fluently, and would bind herself for any time agreeable; salary no object; references first class. Address EUROPE, Box No. 143 *Times* Office, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.
The well-known and favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. J. P. SMITH, will (we understand) resume her regular trips to Albany (making the usual landings) about the 1st of April next, leaving New-York MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7 o'clock A. M., from the foot of Harrison-st. The ARMENIA has been lengthened 18 feet and thoroughly overhauled and refitted in the best manner and will be the most pleasant and commodious boat ever run upon this route. Her speed is greatly increased and she will probably make her trip in about 7 hours from this City to Albany. She is considered the fastest boat in the world.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 22 3 P. M.	Thursday, Mch. 22 7½ A. M
Friday, March 23. 3 P. M.	Friday, March 23. 8 A. M
Saturday, March 24 3½ P. M.	Saturday, March 24 8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 27 7½ A. M.	Monday, March 26. 8½ A. M.
Wed'day, Mch 28. 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Mch 27...11 A. M.
Thursday March 29. 8 A. M.	Wed'day Mch 28...11 A. M.
Friday March 30.. 9 A. M.	Thursday, Mch 29 11½ A. M.
Saturday, March 31 2 P. M.	Friday, March 30 12½ P. M.
	Monday, April 2... 12 M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.
Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.
Forward deck passage $1.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No 112 South-st, New-York.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer TRAVELER from Peck-slip, Pier No 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1—No charge for berths.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S.
MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
$4 per bag, 160 pounds.
$50 per ton, 2,000 pounds.
GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c,
AT MAPES'
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., N.Y.

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO.
A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash, salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients, in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New-York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos.
A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1, SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

J. B. MANTEL OFFERS FOR SALE AT reduced prices, at his nurseries, Newtown-av., Astoria, L. I., three-quarters of a mile distant from 86th-st Ferry or New-York steamboat landing, a fine selection of pear trees in full bearing, shrubs, perpetual and moss rose bushes, cherries, currants, grapevines, &c., &c.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.
OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1860.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A gentleman leaving the City would dispose of a valuable and well rented piece of property, in a good location for stocks or up-town lots.
Apply or address
J. R. B.,
care of H. N. Fryalt,
No. 8 Fletcher-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 Bowery—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,
E. L. WALTON,
GEO J. PRICE,
ISAAC WALTON,
JAS. M. MILLS,
JOHN PALMER,
STEPH. VALENTINE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
E. D. BROWN,
ROBT M FIELD,
STEPHEN CUTTER,
D. H. KNAPP,
JAMES HUMES,
JACOB WILSON,
SANFORD MEAD,
JOHN FOSTER,
WM A. CUMMING,
ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
W. WAKE,
ALEX. McDONALD,
CHAS. PERLEY,
ABM. DENIKE,
NATHAN ASIEL,
JORDAN L. MOTT, JR.,
JOHN L. MOORE,
JOHN H. MORRIS,
JOHN MURPHY,
BRYAN M. CAHIL,
A. T. BRIGGS,
JOSEPH W. DURYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK March 16, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
Troy City 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1873 interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday the 11th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 1 Third avenue, corner of Seventh-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AT the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger sums, commencing 1st of April.
Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK. NEW-YORK, March 19, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the next election, will take place at the Bank on the first Tuesday in April ensuing.
The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest on sums from $1 to $500.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD B. BULL, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—FIVE OR SIX thousand dollars, on first-class real estate; any one wishing to loan the above will address A. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL....$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
PELTHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS R SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
NOAH S HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK March 23, 1860.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues, &c. of the City of New-York, for the term of five years," will be received at the City Inspector's Office, No 1 Centre-st., until Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1860 at 12 o'clock noon at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves piers, heads of slips, public lands and places, and the public markets and the environs thereof, to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish for the term of five years, in compliance with the specifications of article 1 of chapter 23 of the Revised Ordinances of the Corporation of said City, adopted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty thereof, June 20 1859.
The right to reject any and all proposals or bids received, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.
Blank proposals, estimates and specifications, including form of contract, can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No 1 Centre-st.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

REMOVALS.

DR. KELLY, NO. 365 BROOME-ST., WILL remove his office to No. 157 Grand-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., the 7th of April next.

REMOVAL.—MRS. WM. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, has removed from No. 34 Lispenard-st. to No. 6 Greene-st., two doors from Canal-st.

SAFE FOR SALE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large Safes, nearly new, and cost $250; it is in perfect order and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 7¾.
FIFTY-SIXTH NIGHT!!
and still
INCREASING IN ATTRACTION!!!
NIGHTLY CROWDS
OF
CITIZENS, VISITORS,
AND
STRANGERS
To witness the performance of the
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
And the following GREAT CAST, including
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOTT,
MRS. HOEY,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,
In their great
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Aided by
MR. YOUNG, MR. PARSLOE, MR. LEVERE, &c., &c.,
EVERY NIGHT.
No free admission except the Press.
Box Book open two weeks in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
FIRST NIGHT
OF
MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
IN
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA
In three acts,
Entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN,
or the
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..........J. M. NIXON
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 29.
Three capital pieces,
WILLIE O'REILLY,
OUR GAL.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in all.
The only theatre in the City where the performances are strictly comic
To-morrow, FRIDAY EVENING, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS' benefit. Splendid bill.
On SATURDAY, March 31,
Mr and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS'
GRAND MATINEE.
Commencing at 2 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 29, 1860,
The performance will commence with the play of
PIZZARRO.
To be succeeded by THE YOUNG HEIRESS.
Concluding with the romantic melo-drama of
THE BROKEN SWORD.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
JEUDI, 29 MARS, 1860.
LA JOIE DE LA MAISON.
BRUNO LE FILEUR.

GUSTAV SATTER'S
GRAND CONCERT,
At
DODWORTH'S ACADEMY,
March 29, 1860.
Assisted by the following eminent Artists:
Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
Mrs. J. H BARCLAY,
LOUIS SCHREIBER,
J. N. PATTISON,
HENRY C. TIMM
and
Messrs. Diller, Downing and Amateur.
Admission, (at the door.) $1.
Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN—PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
THE NEW BAND OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT,
Of New York, will give a
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,
At Plymouth Church, on
THURSDAY EVENING, March 29.
Embracing their entire Orchestra of FORTY PERFORMERS, Assisted by
Miss MARIA BRAINERD the celebrated vocalist,
Mr. G. ATHERTON, Tenor.
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Pianist.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture..........Flotow.
FULL MILITARY BAND.
2. Quickstep..........Grafula.
MILITARY BAND.
3. Aria, "*A te diro*," (Roberto D'Evereux,) Donizetti.
Mr. ATHERTON.
4. Terzetto..........Donizetti.
CORNET BAND.
5. Grand Cavatina, "*Ah! fors e lui*," (Travista,). Verdi.
Miss BRAINERD.
6. March..........Verdi.
MILITARY BAND.
PART II.
1. Potpourri..........Verdi.
MILITARY BAND.
2. Quickstep..........Verdi.
BAND.
3. Grand Duett, "*Oh Maritana*," (Opera Maritana,)..........Wallace.
Miss BRAINERD and Mr. ATHERTON.
4. Selections from "Der Frieschutz"..........Weber.
MILITARY BAND.
5. Cantique de Noel, (Christmas Hymn—see words)..........Adam.
Miss BRAINERD.
6. Medley, National Airs.
FULL BAND.
Introducing the "Star Spangled Banner," which will be sung by Miss BRAINERD and Mr. ATHERTON. The audience is earnestly requested to join in the Chorus.
Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. May be obtained in New-York of J. V. Harriet, No 33 Wall st.; Wilbur & Hastings, under the Fulton Bank; and in Brooklyn, at the music stores of Carl Prox and J. W. Lent in Fulton-st., and at the bookstore of W. Rose, in Atlantic-st.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 31, 1860.
DODWORTH'S
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND,
Assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mr. S. B MILLS, Pianist
Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston.
Mr. HENRI APPY, Violinist.
Mr. MILLARD Tenor
Mr SAMUEL MEIGS, Baritone.
Tickets admitting a Lady and Gentleman....One Dollar.
Single tickets..........Fifty Cents.
For sale at the principal music stores and at the door on the night of the Concert
Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
COMMEMORATION OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON IRVING.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—The ordinary members' ticket will not be available on this occasion.
Tickets of admission will be issued TO MEMBERS ONLY, on application at the Library on and after TUESDAY, March 27, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. Tickets not called for on or before SATURDAY, March 31, will be at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements.
LUTHER BRADISH.
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, GEORGE FOLSOM,
SAMUEL OSGOOD, GEORGE HENRY MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

CARL BERGMANN'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
In the City Assembly Rooms, No 448 Broadway.
SUNDAY, April 1, 1860
Mr. MILLS, Pianoforte Mr BERGNER, Violoncello.
Arion Society. Grand Orchestra of forty members.
Tickets, 50 cents.
To be had at all the music stores.

THE ORIGINAL AND CELEBRATED
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
The smallest man alive, will have the honor of holding his entertainments at HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway for a short time only, commencing MONDAY, April 2. Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 4½ and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance. On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment, commencing at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of families and schools living at a distance. He has engaged Senor Oliviera, the great violinist, and C. Schriber, Pianist. Admission: Day entertainment, 25 cents; children under ten years, 13 cents; evening entertainment 15 cents; children under ten years, 10 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
THIS EVENING.
Immense success of George Christy's great comic adaptation of the ever popular
TOODLES,
WITH CAUDLE LECTURES.
Timothy Toodles..........GEO. CHRISTY

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9½ P. M.
MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
LAST WEEK AT PALACE GARDENS.
LAST WEEK AT PALACE GARDENS.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, March 31.
SATURDAY NIGHT, March 31.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
NINTH STREET,
Two doors east of Broadway.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

LAST WEEK OF
BANVARD'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING,
THE ORISON,
At WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway.
Admission Free.

AID FOR THE FATHERLESS.
A FAIR for the benefit of the COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM will be held on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th insts, at Montague Hall, Court st. (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn. Admission, 10 cents. Season tickets, 25 cents. AN EXHIBITION OF THE CHILDREN will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at the Plymouth Church when addresses will be delivered by Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER and THEODORE TILTON, Esq. Admission free. A collection will be taken up.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 399 CANAL-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
REOPENS SATURDAY, 1 P. M.
SEE FRIDAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.
SEE FRIDAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
Crowds are flocking to see the statues of
CRAWFORD'S "DANCING JENNY,"
ANGELINI'S "EVE,"
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S "EVANGELINE,"
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Bust of "HAWTHORNE,"
BARBEE'S "FISHER GIRL,"
AKER'S "DEAD PEARL DIVER."

THE OPERA OF LURLINE—BY W. V. WALLACE—Just published and for sale by WM. HALL & SON.

LECTURES.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS
WILL PREACH
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK except Saturday,
In Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE COURSE.—The sixth and last of the Tabernacle Lectures will be delivered by HENRY WARD BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle (Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett's.) Subject—*How to Save the Union!*

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.
Mr. E. Y. ROBBINS will give the closing Lecture of his course at Clinton Hall,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 29.
Subject—*The Health and Beauty of Woman as affected by Costume, Air, Exercise and Light, and as affecting the future Health and Welfare of the race.*"
Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES AND READINGS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—By Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, in Spingler Institute Lecture Room, No. 5 Union-square. (Broadway,) at 8 o'clock P. M. Last Lecture of the Course. THURSDAY, March 29—*The French Modern Historians, especially MM Aug. Thierry, Guizot, Michelet and Thiers.* Tickets 50 cents. To be had at Christern's, No 63 Broadway; at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at the door.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER his celebrated Lecture, the *Lost Arts*, before the Young Men's Christian Union, in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, near Prince-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.
WM. W. BADGER,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

REV. MR. CABANIS, MISSIONARY AT ShangHai, China, will, by request, deliver a lecture on the *Manners and Customs of the Chinese*, at the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock. Public invited. Admittance free.

A LECTURE IN THE COURSE WILL BE delivered in the German Protestant Church, in 6th-st., two doors from 2d av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock by Rev PETER STRYKER Subject—*Washington the Model Man.* Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at the door.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1860 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is publishe for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.
A. P. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CENTRAL PARK.—EXTENSION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed under the act entitled "An Act to alter the map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859, will receive evidence and hear arguments as to the value of the property to be taken for the enlargement of the Central Park, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 302 Broadway corner of Duane-st., from the 2d day of April next to the 16th day of April next (excluding Sundays,) between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

The property provided to be taken is contained within the following limits and boundaries: Southerly by the southerly side of 106th st. northerly by 110th st., easterly by the 5th-av., and westerly by the 8th-av.

Dated, NEW-YORK, March 27 1860.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
HENRY D. CLAPP, } Commissioners.
RICHARD KELLY,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1860.
$500 REWARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council, approved by me this day, I, FERNANDO WOOD Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction, or for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction, of the person or persons who have recently made several attempts to set fire to buildings on 100th-st., between 9th and 10th avs, in the City of New-York; said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON WARMING AND Ventilation of the Board of Education, having been requested to report to the Board the different methods of heating buildings the cost, nature of heat quantity of fuel used durability safety and capacity of apparatus, will meet at the Hall of the Board corner of Elm and Grand sts, on FRIDAY, March 30 at 4 P. M. for the purpose of hearing suggestions from parties interested. Written communications on the subject, sent to THOS. BOESE, Clerk of the Board of Education, previous to April 10 will receive the attention of the Committee.
HUGH CROZIER,
JAMES MARINER,
E. GENESHINE, } Committee.
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
JOS. McGUIRE.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
JOHN T. HENRY,
JAMES BAGLEY, } Committee on Fire
JOHN H. BRADY, Department.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—The Trustees of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn have decided to extend the time for receiving tenders on the various work to be done on building the new Plymouth Church until the 15th day of April, at the same hour first named. In the meantime the drawings will remain with the architect, CHARLES DUGGIN, No 532 Broadway, New-York.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST GEORGE ST. JOHN will please hand the same to me with vouchers attached, on or before the first day of May next or be debarred of recovery.
CHARLES FOX, Assignee, No. 178 South-st.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1860.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1859.
JANE D. TUTTLE,
WILLIAM TUTTLE, } Administrators.
JAMES S. BAILEY,
EDWARD A. TUTTLE.
o27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 52 First-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.
MARY COLYER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1859.
SELAH B. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.
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ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen $1.

MARBLE FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—Situated so that it can be blocked to suit, having all the necessary machinery for sawing, &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. J. O. HOYT. Mechanics' Bank Building, corner Montague and Court sts., Brooklyn, or No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City. STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, FOR SALE—A farm of 75 acres, near Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. House large, double, two-story, and in perfect order; barns, granaries, out-houses, &c., in good order and abundant. Choice fruit and berries. The place is well watered, fenced and drained. The soil is rich and in good condition. Is about a mile and a half from the dépôt.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 135th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses. Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD City property—a splendid property on the east bank of the Hudson, 40 miles from the City of New-York, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality land, having a river front of 2,800 feet. This property is well calculated for dividing into country seats, having on it several beautiful building sites, covered with a fine growth of forest trees; will be sold in two parcels, of 100 acres each, if desired. This presents an opportunity for investment rarely met with; no incumbrance on the property; title perfect. For further particulars, apply to SMITH & GODDARD, real estate and loan brokers, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 54 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. It is 29 feet front by 80 feet deep, with four large rooms on the first floor, five stories high, in perfect repair, and with every convenience for a private family. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Also, a country seat, with 20 acres of land, beautifully located on the Sound at Rye, Westchester Co. Inquire at No. 54 11th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 29 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements, located between 5th-av. and Broadway; built in 1857. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Possession may be had the latter part of April. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

$4.500.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—cottage brick houses on Penn-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., the most healthy and respectable part of the 19th Ward; they contain 13 rooms, with all modern improvements, water, hot and cold, baths, gas fixtures and heaters complete; convenient to ferries and cars. Also, $2,500 for one 3-story and English basement house, with gas, water, baths, &c. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 1 to 6 o'clock, P. M. No agents. H. PHILIPS.

FOR SALE.—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE.—FOR SALE, on 22d-st., near 5th av., an unusually fine house, 34 feet wide by 70 feet deep; brown-stone, 4-story, and completely modern. The house has been built but a few years, with great care, for the owner, (now deceased.) It is offered for sale to close the estate, and is a very desirable residence. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE new three-story and basement brick houses, elegantly finished, with extra lots attached, on east side of Hall-st., next north of Gates-av., in the immediate vicinity of Clinton and Washington avs., and close to Fulton-av. cars; also, two cottages on Quincy-st., a few doors east of Bedford-av. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE, containing 12 rooms, with two lots of ground, situated on De Kalb av., 300 feet East of Marcy-av., East Brooklyn. House is nearly new, with heaters and gas fixtures complete. Fruit trees, choice grapevines, &c. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or of W. H. TIBBALS, No. 104 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINELY SITUATED LOTS on 105th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., 25x100. They lie about on the grade, free from rock, soil dry and sandy, 20 feet or more above Harlem Common. Price $1,000 each. Apply to W. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BETWEEN 38th and 39th sts., a large four-story house, 27 feet front and 186 feet deep, fine brown stone front, with portico stoop; 16-inch party walls, 14 feet below the curb; three large rooms on each floor furnished with the best of all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE two snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars, are in good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water. Prices $3 400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 352 State-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDsome brown-stone English-basement house No. 15 St. Felix st., (first street below Fort Greene-place;) three stories and attic; in complete order, with the modern improvements; convenient to the Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars; must be disposed of soon. Apply to H. SMITH, Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., BEtween 4th and Madison avs., two of the best built four-story stone-front houses in the City, finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, &c. Call and see. Also, two good houses in 39th-st., west of Lexington-av., four-story, stone fronts. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A THREE-story English, basement brick house on Classon-av.; marble mantels, grates, sliding-doors, &c.; house 17x34 ft.; lot 100 ft. If not sold by April 1, will be rented for $300. J. O. HOYT, Mechanics' Bank building, corner Montague and Court sts., Brooklyn; No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE.—The elegant house No. 15 West 37th-st., next to the residence of Rev. Dr. Spring, built by day's work; will be sold for less than its value; rented till 1st May next at $2,000. For cards of admission, apply to JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY, attic and basement brick house, with Croton, bath and gas, situated within a block of the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., suitable for a gentleman who desires a residence down town near his business. Inquire at No. 81 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front houses in West 35th-st., Nos. 22 and 24, four stories and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire of W. & J. YOUNG, No. 318 2d-av., or on the premises.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—ON 61ST-ST., below the 1st av., a two-story frame house, 20 by 26 feet; lot 20 by 96 feet 6 inches, in a very fine neighborhood. Price, $1,800. Apply at No. 1,005 Broadway, near 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HIGH STOOP HOUSE on Mansfield-place; contains all the modern improvements. Also, a low stoop in the same row; size 20 by 42 feet; near Central Park. Inquire of Mr. FINDLEY, No. 11, on the premises, 51st-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 191 WEST 22d-st., in good neighborhood; has all modern improvements; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner, No. 169 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four-story brown-stone front house; lot 25x103. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each. by J. P. GAYNOR Architect, 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story house and lot No. 52 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.; has all the modern conveniences and is in complete order; convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 150 EAST 18TH-ST. will be sold at a very low price on application to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 7 WEST 22D-ST., second door from 5th-av., four stories, brown stone front, extra width, with library extension, built with great care expressly for the owner's occupation; has rosewood doors, two butler's pantries, two bath rooms, two laundry rooms, four water closets, one on each floor, &c. Apply on the premises, or to ALMET REED, No. 108 West st.

A FINE COTTAGE-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, in complete repair, heater, gas, &c., containing 11 rooms, in Skillman-st., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs.; good location; price, $3,250; $300 will buy the place and the remainder in yearly installments. Apply on the premises, or to THOS. LIPPIATT, 64 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN THIRTY-FIRST STREET FOR SALE—The valuable four-story house and lot No. 22 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. The house is 25 by about 60 feet, in complete order, and contains all the modern improvements. Terms to suit. Lot 25x98 feet nine inches. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY-HILL—ONE NEW first-class four-story, brown-stone-front house No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; hard-wood doors on the parlor story, and mahogany blinds in front; size, 21x55. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT COST—TWO FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses on south side of 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 54 and 56; size 21 by 50, with all the modern improvements; built by one of our oldest builders. Inquire on premises of D. W. BUCKLEY, or at his residence No. 93 West 27th-st., which is also for sale.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st. 25x65; lot 126.6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x32 6 with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d av., near the corner of 8th st. Lot 26 feet front by 25 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—CAN LET 25 modern-built houses from $550 to $1,500; 20 tenement houses, is in good order. Houses let and rents collected in all parts of the City. Property taken charge of by the year. Will exchange a new house for a farm in this State. C. W. SHERMAN, Bulls Head Bank Building, cor. 3d av. and 25th st. Refers to R. Williamson, Esq., President Bulls Head Bank; T. H. Eldridge Esq., Cashier Bulls Head Bank; J. C. Appleby, Esq., No. 133 Water-st.; R. J. Jimmerson, Esq., No 8 8th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR RENT—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate, having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Wingah Hills, opposite the residence of the subscriber, about 5 minutes' walk from the New Rochelle Dépôt, about 45 minutes' ride from the City. They contain 18 rooms, with spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The location is most salubrious, neighborhood select and free from every kind of nuisance, good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than for profit. Apply to RICHARD LATHERS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land, country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres.
Castlewood a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 5 acres at $5,000; a cottage and 1 acre at $3,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
14 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Dépôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock, which with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 100 ACRES, suitable for a business man for sale or exchange, two miles from dépôt at City of Rahway, N. J., where access can be had to the City every hour. Location remarkably healthy and pleasant; large house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in good order, and the place in a high state of cultivation; three apple and one peach orchard, quinces, pears, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J., or apply at DeGraw's Hotel, Rahway.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, CONSISING OF a large and convenient dwelling-house, stable and other out-buildings, large and well cultivated garden, and several acres of land, situated on 3d-av., between 51st and 53d sts, Brooklyn, and adjoining the elegant residence of M. McGrath, Esq. Cars pass in front of the premises every few minutes. Rent $600. Inquire of JOHN KELLUM, No. 179 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A CONVENIENT cottage with about 1½ acres in garden; abundance of fruit of all kinds; within three minutes' walk of the dépôt. Also, a cottage with 2 acres; a fine garden; abundance of choice fruit; a beautiful location; fine view of the Hudson; within three-quarters of a mile of the dépôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT HART'S CORNER, twenty-four miles from the City Hall, on the Harlem Railroad, a snug place of about 5 acres, near the dépôt. The house is two stories, 23x26, extension 13x13; well built and in good order. Also another dwelling-house, good barn and about 50 grafted fruit trees. Price $2,400. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—A splendid country seat, about 21 acres, one mile from the steamboat landing, on the road to the village; this is one of the most beautiful locations in the country; the improvements are of the first class, built by the present owner in 1855. For particulars inquire at No. 183 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY-SEAT of 36 acres, 10 miles from the City; communication hourly; good dwelling, barn, carriage-house, apple-orchard, fruit, &c; pleasant and extended land and water view. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 37.

FLUSHING LOTS.—THE FINEST BUILDING sites in the village of Flushing will be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for improved City property. The land is high, with fine view, and three minutes' walk from the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to EUGENE T. LYNCH, No. 3 Stone-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—Large garden, abundance of fruit, fine water, stable, &c., all delightfully situated on the Manor Roads, Staten Island, within fifteen minutes' walk of Factoryville landing. Apply to JOHN J. CLUTE, at that landing, or to DAVID DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE AT A sacrifice, a beautiful Italian villa residence, with one acre of handsomely ornamented grounds, delightfully located in Westchester County, 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st., or to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st., and No. 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE, 2½ miles from Irvington; house, barn and 5 acres of land; variety of fruit; springs; and is offered low, as the owner is removing to Europe. Price $1,800. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley dépôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., a very convenient house situated on Main-st., within five minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station. Terms moderate. Apply at the book store, No. 397 Broadway, New-York, for particulars of THOMAS C. FRENCH.

TO LET—A VERY FINE HOUSE AT MOUNT Vernon, with 14 rooms, in excellent condition; half an acre of ground attached; fine location and prospect. Call on JNO. STEVENS, Mount Vernon, or inquire of G. BUSHNELL, No. 413 4th-av., New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A family mansion with seven acres of land, at Saugerties, on the Hudson. Picturesque and healthy situation, gardens, lake, boating and fishing. Terms easy. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED BY L. Silliman Ives, Esq., situated on the Hudson River near Manhattanville, and within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt. Apply to A. J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON PELHAM Neck, Westchester County; it lies on the Sound, and contains 24½ acres; there is on it a new house and barn. Apply at No. 68 West-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BEAUTIfully situated, with three acres of land, three miles from Fishkill Dépôt, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to E. H. BEDFORD, Glenham, Dutchess County.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—ON Long Island Sound, within 15 minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-size house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and two acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequalled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY in the village of Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., consisting of a spacious dwelling house, equally adapted for a large or small family, with all necessary outbuildings, court-yard, garden, orchard and meadow, 4 acres in all; it is on Main-st., and within a few paces of the court-house, post-office, county offices, dépôt, four places of Protestant worship, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Spuyten Duyvel, furnished or unfurnished, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad, and 12 minutes' walk from dépôt; 4½ acres of land, a three-story brick house 40x42 feet, 12 rooms, bath room, &c; good barn and garden. View unsurpassed and location perfectly healthy. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW Pine-st., near Broadway.

A GOOD CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, or to let, a handsome country seat, situated on Staten Island, three miles from the ferries, with new houses, barns, stables, fruit trees, vines and plenty of shade, with 5 to 15 acres of land as required. Most of the money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 69 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I., a two story Cottage, with two two-story wings containing ten rooms, is located on one of the most pleasant streets, and is convenient to churches, markets, stores, schools, Post-office and dépôt; is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large double house, with a good stable and about 10 acres of ground, situated on the Bloomingdale Road, between 107th and 108th sts., and adjoining the Woodlawn property; rent $600. For further particulars, apply to Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 9.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE.—House and 6 lots; water and gas complete; good shade, and view of the river; 12 trains a day; 5 minutes' walk from dépôt. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE house, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements, good garden and fruit; would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. BATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH ONE OR MORE acres of ground, or without if preferred. The house is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, within five minutes' walk from two stage routes, and 2½ miles from Williamsburgh ferry. Apply to Mr. BROWN, confectionery, inside Peck-slip ferry.

TO LET—ON STRAWBERRY HILL, IN STAMford, Conn., 1¾ mile from railroad station, a new stone house, of 15 rooms, furnished, with 6 acres of land in high cultivation, and stone stable; the situation is of peculiar beauty and salubrity. Address CLUNY, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, Conn., 30 miles on the N. H. R., near the dépôt, a nice country residence, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c. Contains 10 rooms. Will let it furnished for $500, or unfurnished $350. Address or apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence, convenient to boat and cars. For particulars, apply to E. RANDEL, No. 146 Clinton-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful village of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, 10 of which are well timbered. The dwelling and out-houses are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the Sulphur Waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments, or will be exchanged for productive property in this City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or THOS. M. TUTHILL, No. 388 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM, CONTAINING 75 acres, situated in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, within one mile of a dépôt, and two miles of six dépôts; suitably divided into plow, meadow and pasture land; has four apple orchards, containing about 400 choice fruit trees, and a great variety of other small fruits; it is well watered, a living stream running on two sides of it; also, well fenced with substantial stone wall, all necessary outbuildings, and dwelling house in good order, and a small house for gardener. Churches of various denominations and also schools in the adjoining villages. For further particulars inquire of HILLMAN & NEARING, No. 96 Chambers-st., or of F. J. HILLMAN, on the premises, 2 miles from New-Rochelle Dépôt, on the New-Haven Railroad, and two miles from Bronxville Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad.

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A FARM, SITuated in Sullivan County, New-York, near Jeffersonville, Calicoon and Cocheton. Erie Railroad dépôt; 6 hours' distance from New-York. Contains large dwelling-house, barns, stables and shed, nearly new. About 100 acres, half of which is clear, and in cultivation; the balance large hemlock and oak timber. The bark can be sold on the spot to tanners on the Calicoon River half mile distant from the place. Good title, no incumbrance whatever. Price $2,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 53 ACRES, BEAUTIfully situated on the south side of Staten Island, fronting on the Great Kills, commanding a fine view of the Bay and Sandy Hook, with all the vessels entering or leaving New-York; said farm is in a high state of cultivation, has an abundance and variety of choice fruits; a neat and commodious dwelling, in good order, containing 13 rooms, barns and all other necessary out buildings. The railroad, which is nearly completed, runs through the farm. A stage, running to and from Vanderbilt's landing, passes the gate, making two trips each way daily. For particulars, inquire of JAMES COYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—3 000 ACRES OF FARMING LAND in one tract adjoining the railroad, in Suffolk County, Long Island, a large portion of superior soil, and 100 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation, suitably divided by substantial post and rail fences. The farm house is new and commodious, with good and convenient out buildings. A good supply of excellent water can be obtained on any part of the tract from 10 to 25 feet below the surface.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 150 ACRES, WITH ALL that could be desired as to quality of land and buildings; it would be divided in 50 or 100 acres. Location, 30 miles from Albany, on the Central Railroad; any produce can be sold at the door; must be seen to be appreciated. Would be exchanged for City property. Any one in want of a farm to live on will not often meet such a chance. Apply to WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., No. 57 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FARM, OF 15 acres, 1½ miles from the Dépôt, with a good house and barn, plenty of fruit, beautiful location, commanding a fine view of the Hudson; will be sold a bargain. Also, a farm of 5 acres, 1 mile from the dépôt, with a large and convenient house, barn and carriage-house, fine garden, plenty of choice fruit of all kinds, fine view of the Hudson, a healthy location. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about 300 acres of land, one half tillable and meadow, the remainder a good growth of wood; situated in Middlesex County, N. J., near the village of Spotswood, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Part of the purchase money may remain on the property. Inquire of L. W. SPENCER, No. 8 Centre-st., or of CHAS. MALCOMB, No. 613 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR TARRYTOWN, A FARM OF 60 acres of first-rate land, large new house, barn, hen-house, carriage-house and stable, all in good order; fine orchard of grafted fruit, abundance of small fruit, fine view of the Hudson, and within two miles of the dépôt. Also, a farm of 80 acres within 1½ miles of the dépôt. Also, a farm of 140 acres within two miles of the dépôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FRUIT FARM WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a small fruit farm of about fifty or sixty acres, within fifty miles of New-York; Westchester or Orange County preferred; must have upon it a small cottage-house, with all necessary out-buildings, in thorough repair, well fenced, &c. Address, with full particulars, stating location, terms, means of access, &c, HAMILTON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FARM OF 80 ACRES IN WESTchester County, on the road from Williams Bridge to Westchester village, 15 miles from New-York. The land is excellent for either grazing or tillage, and is well located for a milkman, farmer or gardener. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 80 ACRES in Knox County, Ohio. The above farm is finely located in the town of Gambier. The land is all tillable, and of a loamy nature. It is well watered and improved. In the town are good schools, a college, and excellent society. Will be sold cheap. Address SAML. G. FRENCH, No. 94 Sussex-st., Jersey City, N. J.

MINING.

IMPORTANT TO THE MINING COMMUnity of California, Arizona, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia; newly-invented gold ore-washing mills, the only suitable device to be applied to Chilian and drag mills for the catching of the fine particles of gold that flow off with the pulverised quartz. For sale by GEO. SOLOMON, Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer of Auriferous Ores, No. 45 Ann-st.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—SPECIMENS, QUARTZ and sand bought by GEO. SOLOMON, Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer and Sweep Smelter, No. 45 Ann-st. Old gold, silver, diamonds and precious stones bought.

G. SOLOMON, SUCCESSOR TO H. SOLOMON & CO., gold and silver refiner, assayer and sweep smelter, No. 45 Ann-st. Auriferous and argentiferous ores assayed.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
ABEL K. FOSTER,
LEWIS W. SLOAT,
EDW. H. FOSTER,
No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity. Particular attention given to property in New Jersey and on Staten Island.

Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE WITH STABLE, &c., No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway.

The Phelps Mansion House and seven lots for hotel, &c. 1st-av. and 30th-st.

House with stable, &c., 7 Bond-st., near Broadway.

No. 165 Lexington-av., corner 31st-st., modern house and coach house.

No. 89 East 31st-st., modern house, $650.
No. 141 East 50th-st., modern house, $450.
No. 143½ East 47th st., modern house, $325.
No. 153 West 24th-st., modern house, $750.
No. 298 West 14th-st., $450.
No. 48 Crosby-st., $525.
Lots on 1st and 3d avs., Broadway, 55th and 57th sts.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

BROADWAY.—NO. 474 BROADWAY, EAST SIDE, between Grand and Broome sts., is to be altered immediately into a 4-story store. The store will be let for one year. The lofts and basement will be leased. Ready by May 1. For particulars apply to CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

Our present store, No. 298 Broadway, is also to let for one year.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE house No. 53 10th-st., third door west of 5th-av., with the adjoining lot on the southerly side, laid out as a flower garden, and ornamented with a fountain, fine shrubbery, &c., and giving to the house the great advantage of windows on the side. The house is 28 by 70 feet, and four stories high; furnished with every modern convenience; in complete order, and beautifully decorated throughout. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply on the premises, or at No 84 South-st., to HANSON K. CORNING, or SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—NO. 138 WEST 15TH-st., 25x55x100, first class, rent, $1,000; Nos. 148 and 150 East 14th-st., rent, $1,100; No. 318 Lexington-av., $900; Nos. 57 and 59 East 31st-st. Also, first-class houses, furnished or unfurnished, on 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 28th, 34th and 42d sts. Also, country seats to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at Yonkers, Throgg's Neck, Rockaway, Tarrytown, Fort Washington, Nyack, Orange and Staten Island. DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau-st., and 1,078 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH ROOMS, AND POSSIBLY board, furnished by the owner, (if desired,) a new first-class brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, two doors from 5th av., near 30th st. Will be let only to a strictly private family with satisfactory references. Inquire, from 10 to 3 o'clock, of MARCUS C. RIGGS, No. 10 Wall st.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A FACTORY, LIME or Coal yards, or any mechanical purpose. The brick buildings covering four lots on South side of 14th-st., 300 feet West of 10th-av., containing a small house, stable, with other buildings, inclosed by a brick wall; also 14 vacant water lots adjacent. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING NO. 61 MURray-st., north-east corner of Murray-st. and College-place, covering the entire lot, suitable for a hotel and restaurant; will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party; possession immediately. Apply to Mr. W. WHILEY, No. 24 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—NO. 7 ABINGDON-SQUARE.—NO pleasanter location, or more convenient house, can be found in New-York. Will be let to a small but select family, having no young children. Part of the rent may be paid by boarding the owner and his family—four in number. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, on the premises.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 32 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; has the modern improvements, and will be put in complete order for a private family. Rent, $1 300. To be seen between 11 and 3 o'clock. Apply to S. P. RUSSEL, No. 271 Broadway.

TO LEASE—AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Broadway and 12th-st., the second floor, with eight front windows; also, front and corner rooms on third and fourth floors; stores Nos. 50 and 54 East 12th-st.; four-story house No. 48 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 282 4th st., opposite Washington-square. This house is in all respects a desirable residence, and is in a remarkably pleasant locality, and has every convenience in its arrangements. For a small family, rent $1,200. Inquire of WILLIAM A. COURSEN, No. 267 Broadway.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—THE house No. 257 Sackett-st., between Court and Clinton sts., furnished or unfurnished; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to THOS. FAWCETT, at No. 119 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or No. 70 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER HALF OF THE BRICK cottage No. 185 East 26th-st., consisting of two floors, six rooms, with Croton water; has a beautiful garden in front, with grape-vines, &c.; rent $200 per year. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 6 o'clock only.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST houses in West 17th-st., near 5th-av., 33 feet wide, with four rooms on a floor, elegantly furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., now used as a piano factory, well lighted and suitable for any business requiring room. Near Broadway and Canal-st. Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 178 NINTH-AV., with a good dry basement and vault connected; the store has an iron front, with large plate-glass lights and rolling iron shutters. Location very desirable. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEATLY BUILT three-story brick dwelling-house, very pleasantly located at No. 247 Washington-st., cor. of Johnson-st., opposite St. John's Church and near the ferries. Rent, $650. Inquire of E. KINGSLEY, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a pianoforte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, railroad companies, shipping, artists, lawyers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—FOR TWO YEARS FROM MAY NEXT, a first-class free-stone front dwelling house, in South Brooklyn, with furniture; the house and location very desirable, and rent moderate to the right party. Address HOUSE, Box No. 4,055 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH STEAM power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Also, (from May 1,) commodious private stables in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 William-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING NO. 18 Lafayette place, with rear building and stable adjacent. Inquire of CARLE & STRONG, Druggists, No. 153 Water-st., corner Maiden-lane.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM AND TWO BEDrooms on 2d floor, basement and pantries, in house No. 263 Madison-st. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Rent, $175.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling No. 148 Madison-st., between Pike and Market. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, with all modern improvements in a first class neighborhood; rent $1,000. Inquire at No. 80 West 44th-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE STORE NO. 78 Cedar st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Inquire of TRACY IRWIN & CO., No. 234 Broadway; or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—NO. 91 2d-place, corner of Court-st. Three-story and basement; 20 feet wide. Has water and gas; rent $400. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, Office No. 9.

STORM BUILDINGS—NOS. 8 AND 10 PINE-ST.—The Bowery Fire Insurance Company having hired the first floor of No. 8, the first floor of No 10 is to be let; suitable for Insurance offices, Bankers, &c.; also, the small rear room in the entry; also, capacious wine vaults in Front. Apply to STEPHEN STORM, on the premises.

LEONARD-STREET.—TO LEASE, THE NEW and completely modern store, No. 84 Leonard-st., 25x100, five stories, basement and cellar, marble front; will be ready for occupancy 1st of May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FULTON-STREET LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR lofts of the brown-stone store No. 182 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, west of Broadway. The whole or separate. Apply to J. P. WAKE, No. 346 Broome-st., near Bowery, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

LOFTS, OFFICES, STORE OR YARD TO LET.—Store 20x160 feet, extending from South to Water-st., well lighted; lofts 40x160 feet, well lighted, and adapted for hoop-skirt, sail-makers, cigar or any manufacturing business; rents low. Apply to O. R. INGERSOLL on the premises, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., opposite Sectional and Balance Docks.

OFFICE TO LET AT A BARGAIN, BEING THE only desirable rooms (2d floor front,) in No. 15 William-st., next the Corn Exchange Bank; having fine light and ventilation, with immediate possession. Apply to L. D. COMAN, Esq., in back rooms, same floor, or to R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS, AND ROOMS WITH power to let or lease. From one to six vacant lots; also, two spacious rooms, 60x35 feet, first and second floors, with or without steam power. The lots for sale, if required. Apply to No. 1 Tompkins-st., corner of Grand.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place. Also, a suite of three offices fronting on 3d-av.; these offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT FORT Washington, one mile from the High Bridge; has a magnificent view of the Hudson River, and a fine landscape on the east; twelve acres of land; good house and stable; location very select. Further particulars may be obtained on application to R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON A LEASE OF THREE YEARS, A three story house, with store and good light basement; both adapted for any respectable business. If not let before a week to one party, will be rented separate. Apply at No. 34 6th-av., near 4th-st. hall door, for one week.

TO LET.—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES Nos. 28 Broadway, 74, 78, 98 and 100 Greenwich-st., the premises Nos. 25 Washington-st., 32 West-st., and 56 Washington-st.; also, the large new building corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, 137 6x46. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE AND DWELLING No. 416 4th-av., and also the dwelling part of No. 418 4th-av.; well calculated for a boarding-house, having a private entrance on 30th-st. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 108 BLEECKER-st., near Greene-st.; if required for business purposes, alterations will be made to suit the tenant; can be seen from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 211 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; it is one of the best business locations on the 6th-av. Inquire of F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BROKERS—To let, the entire floor No. 82 Wall-st. Also, offices on the fourth floor. Inquire of R. EMERSON, Esq., on the premises, or T. J. BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, and No. 51 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 272 MADISON-STREET—TO LET OR LEASE—Modern three-story house, has gas and chandeliers, range, bath-room, hot and cold water; pleasant location. Apply to R. M. MITCHILL at R T. Wilde & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET—A plot of 12 lots, well located, with bulk-head and water privileges, for a term of years, with improvements of office and stable. Address Box No. 2,777 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN NOS. 78 Broadway, 5 and 7 New-st., 68 Wall-st., 4 Hanover-st., 5 and 7 William-st., 1 and 3 William-st., and 3 Bowling Green. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to two gentlemen, either furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; no a "boarding-house." Possession May 1. C. W. BOND, No. 89 Beaver-st.

OFFICES, SINGLE, OR A SUITE OF THREE to let on the second floor of the Great Western buildings, Pine-st.
H. H. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine st., Office No. 9.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A THREE-story and attic house, No. 60 7th-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—1 very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 175 Broadway. Apply to J. B BYNNER & CO., No. 175 Broadway, Room No. 1, up stairs.

PROPERTY OWNERS HAVING HOUSES to let or lease in any part of Brooklyn, can be aided in procuring good tenants at LESLIE'S Real Estate Office, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Savings Bank building. Those having apartments, stores, or parts of houses to let, will do well to have them entered on his books. Communications by mail or Boyd's Express will be attended to.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE, A cottage, roomy on the main floor, and a few acres, with barn and out-buildings, or a farm of 20 to 40 acres, in some good elevated locality. Preference will be given to Essex County, New-Jersey. Address, stating location, price, &c., A. J. H., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OR GOOD board for a small family during the Summer, in the vicinity of Morristown, N. J., or the Highlands, North River. Apply, with terms, to A., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE family of three adults, three or four rooms and kitchen in a house having the modern conveniences. Address G., Box No. 2,641 New-York Post-office, stating location and rent.

TENEMENT HOUSES WANTED—ON LEASE. Also houses let and rents collected. Satisfactory reference given. A. P. VOORHIS, No. 165 West 40th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, (breakfast, if required,) in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with good board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 47 Bond-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or a few single gentlemen can obtain board at No. 151 2d av. Dinner at 6. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a full-sized third story front room, well furnished, with gas and bath, will take a single gentleman at $6 per week. Location pleasant—near the cars, or Wall st. Ferry. Address (with real name and place of business) G. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on second floor, with full or partial board, can be had in a retired house supplied with all the modern improvements, including Nassau water in every story. For further particulars apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITHin five or ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Board for one or two single gentlemen, in a pleasant location. Address M. A., Box No. 1,122 Post-office, New-York, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE PERsons desire to obtain permanent board from the 1st of May in a small private family not going to move. House pleasantly located between 30th and 40th-sts., Lexington and 5th-avs.; will require three unfurnished rooms on second floor; terms moderate. Address M., Bentley's Dispatch, No. 945 Broadway, stating location, terms, &c.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF THREE SPACIOUS PARlors with sleeping-room attached, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, and all the modern improvements, with private table if desired, suitable for a family, or gentlemen only, may be had immediately with permanent arrangements. Accommodations are first-class in every particular; location unsurpassed; persons seeking truly choice home comforts, without the expense of hotel prices, address W., at the *Times* Office, Box No. 170.

PARTIAL BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain a neatly furnished room in a quiet, genteel house, owned by the occupant, having all the modern improvements, location central—west side Price, $4 for one, or $3 50 each for two, including gas References exchanged. Address F. R., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR Washington Park will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor to a gentleman only, with breakfast if required; house contains all the modern improvements References required. Address, with real name, C., Box No. 1,189 Post-office, New-York.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—FRONT ONES—At No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st. Also, two single ones. This is a desirable location; rooms front on the square. Breakfast from 7 till 9; dinner at 5 and 6 o'clock. Best of reference given and required.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor, front, with board, also a single room, in a first-class brown-stone house, with every convenience near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

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